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New York Political Primer

by

Adele M. Fielde

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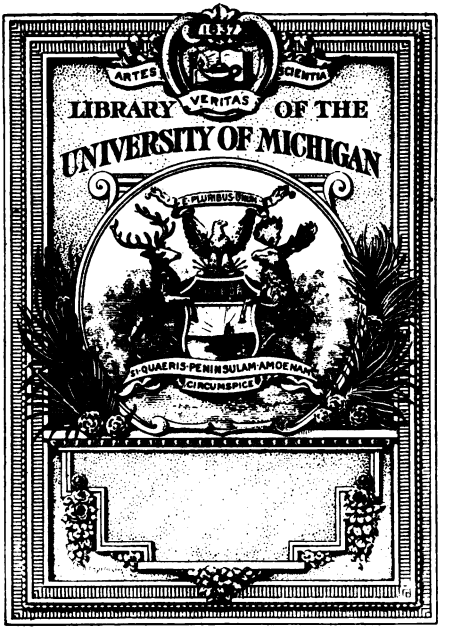
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A POLITICAL PRIMER

OF

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY

The
Co.

A POLITICAL PRIMER

68380

OF

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY

(*The City under the Greater New York Charter*)

BY

ADÈLE M. FIELDE

"The riches of the Commonwealth
Are free, strong minds and hearts of health;
And more to her than gold or grain
The cunning hand and cultured brain."

WHITTIER

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To

MRS. HENRY M. SANDERS

THE PRESIDENT OF

THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

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A POLITICAL PRIMER

OF

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY

How does New York compare with other States of the Union?

The Empire State is the most populous of the forty-five, having more than six millions of inhabitants. It also stands first in the value of its manufactures, and in the amount of its dairy products. Its commerce is in large part that of the nation.

Is it one of the largest States?

Twenty-five of the States are larger; and it is only one-fifth as large as Texas, the largest of the States. Its greatest extent is 312 miles from north to south, and 412 miles from east to west, including Long Island. Its total area is about 50,000 square miles.

What are its natural features?

It is diversified everywhere with forests, pastures, arable fields, lakes, and rivers. Its lon-

gest river, the Hudson, is navigable 151 miles from the ocean. Its highest mountain, Mt. Marcy, is 5400 feet high. Its largest internal lake, Cayuga, is 38 miles long.

The latitude of the State is from 40° 29′ 40″ N. to 45° 0′ 42″ N.

Is its soil fertile?

One-half its area is adapted to cultivation. The amount of its farm products diminished during the last decade, but in these it ranks second among the States, Illinois being first.

Is it a wealthy State?

It is the richest State of the richest country in the world, and contains nearly one-eighth of the total wealth of the nation.

What of its people?

About 73 per cent are native-born whites; 26 per cent are foreign-born whites; and 1 per cent are of the colored races.

What is the nativity of the foreign-born?

Germans are about 31 per cent; Irish, 30 per cent; English, Scotch, and British American, 17 per cent; Russians and Poles, 5 per cent; *Italians,* 4 per cent; and the other 13 per cent

is made up of Scandinavians, French, and every other nationality.

Are the people generally educated?

Of the native white population over ten years of age, 2 per cent are unable to read and write; of the foreign-born white population 13 per cent, of the colored population 18 per cent, and of the total population 5 per cent, are unable to read and write.

How does New York compare with other States in this matter of illiteracy?

Connecticut and twelve Western States have a lower rate of illiteracy. The average for the whole United States is 13 per cent. New York has a lower rate than any European country, except Scandinavia with its 3 per cent, and Germany with its 4 per cent of illiterates.

May foreigners vote at elections in New York State?

Only after being naturalized. An alien seeking naturalization in the United States must, at least two years before his admission to citizenship, declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a

court of record of any of the States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he is at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission to citizenship he must also declare on oath before some one of the courts above specified that he will support the Constitution of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject. Moreover, before his naturalization papers are given to him, it must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed

to the good order and happiness of the same." Naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited.

Can a foreign nobleman retain his title after naturalization in this country?

If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

If a foreigner had served as a soldier in this country, could he become a naturalized citizen with less than five years' residence here?

Any alien twenty-one years old and upward who has been honorably discharged from the armies of the United States may become a citizen on his petition without any previous declaration of intention, provided he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application and is of good moral character.

What is the earliest age at which an alien may become naturalized, in case his father was not naturalized?

Any alien who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-

first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his intention to become a citizen.

What effect upon minor children has the naturalization of their father?

The law declares that children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

What is the nationality of citizens' children born abroad?

The children of persons who are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

If naturalized citizens go abroad, can they rightly claim the protection of the United States?

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

Does a naturalized citizen become an elector as soon as he is admitted to citizenship?

The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and in New York State he must have been a citizen

for ninety days before voting at an election, and he must qualify as a voter in the same way as do native-born citizens.

Who is entitled to vote in this State?

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of the State for one year next preceding election, and the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, is entitled to vote in the election district of which he is at the time a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that are elected by the people, and upon all questions that are submitted to the vote of the people.

Electors in actual service in the army and navy are permitted to vote where they at the time reside.

No elector is deemed to have gained or lost a residence while employed in the service of the United States, while engaged in navigating the waters of this State or of the United States or of the high seas, nor while a student in any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution

wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity, nor while confined in any public prison.

What persons are excluded from the right of suffrage?

Those convicted of bribery offered or accepted for voting at an election, and of any infamous crime.

How is the intention to vote indicated, and how is it possible to ascertain whether a man is a qualified elector?

Every voter must previously register. Registration must be completed at least ten days before each election. In towns and villages of five thousand and upward, voters are registered upon personal application only. Opportunity for investigation is thus afforded to the election officers.

When and where does the elector register?

Between sunrise and sunset in all parts of the State except New York City, and in New York City between six o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M., on days fixed by the election officers and advertised in the newspapers.

Each elector may legally register only in the election district where he resides.

What is the area of an election district?

The extent of an election district depends on density of population. In cities an election district is sometimes but half a block; in the rural counties it is often a whole township. There are about five thousand polling places in the sixty counties of the State.

What is a county?

It is a subdivision of a State, and is formed chiefly for the despatch of judicial and financial business. It has no legislative function. All the States have these subdivisions, called counties in all except Louisiana, where they are called parishes.

Ten of the counties of New York State, Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester were erected Nov. 1, 1683. The latest erected was Schuyler, April 27, 1854, and the others were formed between the two dates given. Counties are erected and their boundaries changed at the will of the Legislature. With the exception of Hamilton County, which elects with Fulton, each is entitled to at least one member of the Assembly.

The counties vary greatly in their area and

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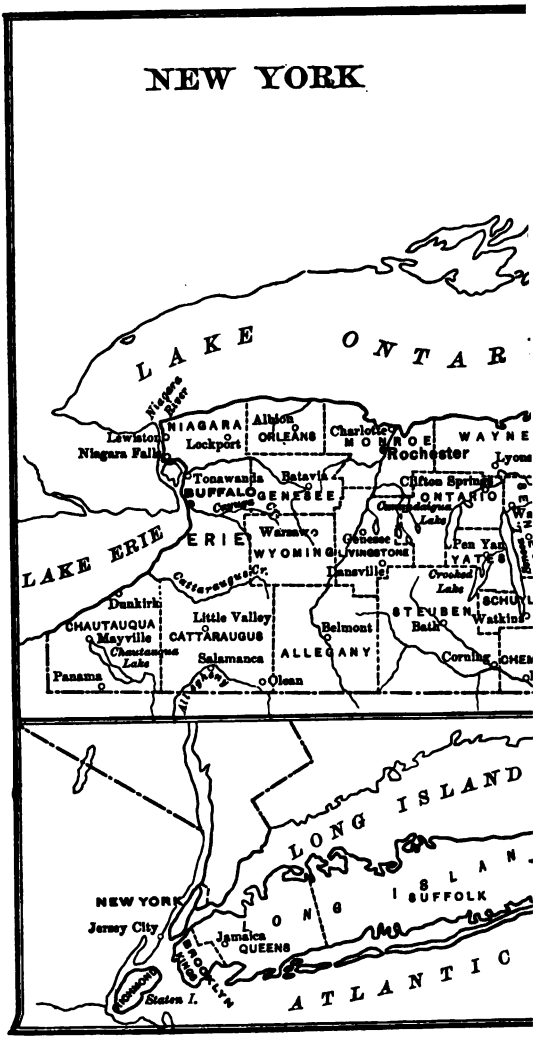
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Niagara Falls
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Albion
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Charlotte
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Tonawanda
BUFFALO
Batavia
GENESEE
Clifton Springs
ONTARIO
Canandaigua Lake
LAKE ERIE
ERIE
Warsaw
WYOMING
Geneseo
LIVINGSTONE
Penn Yan
YATES
Dansville
Crooked Lake
Cattaraugus Cr.
Dunkirk
CHAUTAUQUA
Mayville
Chautauqua Lake
Little Valley
CATTARAUGUS
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CHAMPLAIN
LAKE
Canton
ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
Elizabethtown
ESSEX
Watertown
Lowville
LEWIS
HAMILTON
Salmon R.
Sacketts Harbor
Sacketts Harbor
Sacketts Harbor

their population. Each contains a county seat in which the court house is located.

What are the county officers?

1. In all the counties except New York, where the County Court is merged with the Supreme Court of the State, there is a County Judge, who is chosen by the electors of the county and whose term of office is six years. His salary is fixed by law and paid from the county treasury. The judge acts as surrogate and administers the estates of deceased persons if there be no surrogate in the county. He holds county courts in his own county only, unless requested to hold court in another county by the judge of such other county.

The jurisdiction of the County Court includes most of the actions relating to real property situated in the county, and actions to recover money where the sum does not exceed $2000. It acts in concurrence with the Supreme Court of the State in its jurisdiction over the persons and property of residents of the county who are lunatics, idiots, or habitual drunkards.

In counties where the business requires it,

there may be more than one County Judge, and Kings County has two.

2. Counties having a population exceeding forty thousand may, and usually do, elect a Surrogate whose court is concerned entirely with the estates of decedents. The surrogate's term of office is six years, excepting in New York County, where there are two surrogates with terms of fourteen years. No county judge nor surrogate may hold office longer than until the last day of December next after he is seventy years of age.

3. There are likewise elected in each county a District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, and Coroners, except that in New York County the Treasurer is the City Chamberlain appointed by the Mayor, and in Richmond County the Treasurer is the City Comptroller. Most of the counties have from one to five Superintendents of the Poor. These officers all hold office for three years, except in New York City.

4. In those counties in which the original form of county administration has not been largely superseded by a city government, there is a Board of Supervisors, consisting of one member from each township and ward in that county. In most of the counties the Supervisors are annually elected, but in some they

are elected for two years. The board has stated meetings for the settlement of its accounts, the apportionment of taxes, and the regulation of county affairs. It appoints a few minor officers.

The board may divide or alter townships, or erect new ones, when such changes do not place parts of the same township in two Assembly districts. They have power to lay out new highways within the county, to grant licenses, to estimate the amount of taxation needed to defray county expenses, and to apportion the county tax among the towns and cities in which it is to be levied.

The county was originally an aggregation of townships or wards, and each Supervisor represents his township or ward in the board. He is *ex officio* an overseer of the poor in his town, and a general manager of the business of his township, as well as member of the County Board.

Are the counties of equal political importance?

The counties, as such, have no representation in the State Legislature. New York County is the smallest, and has the largest population. St. Lawrence is the largest. Hamilton is next to the largest, and has the smallest population, *having* less than 6000 inhabitants.

Counties of New York State

The population is given from the United States census of 1890 and the State census of 1892. The area of the counties given in square miles is taken from the Government Red-Book, dated 1875, no more trustworthy survey being found.

Counties in State.	Population 1890.	Population 1892.	Area. Sq. M.	Sixty County Seats.
	5,997,853	6,513,344	50,203	
Albany	164,555	167,289	514	Albany
Allegany	43,240	43,131	1033	Belmont
Broome	62,973	62,793	706	Binghamton
Cattaraugus	60,866	61,774	1334	Little Valley
Cayuga	65,302	62,816	756	Auburn
Chautauqua	75,202	78,900	1099	Mayville
Chemung	48,265	47,223	406	Elmira
Chenango	37,776	37,602	898	Norwich
Clinton	46,437	46,601	1092	Plattsburg
Columbia	46,172	45,205	688	Hudson
Cortland	28,657	28,271	485	Cortland
Delaware	45,496	45,488	1580	Delhi
Dutchess	77,879	78,342	810	Poughkeepsie
Erie	322,981	347,328	1071	Buffalo
Essex	33,052	33,110	1926	Elizabethtown
Franklin	38,110	39,817	1718	Malone
Fulton	37,650	38,478	544	Johnstown
Genesee	33,265	33,436	507	Batavia
Greene	31,598	31,141	686	Catskill
Hamilton	4,762	5,216	1745	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer	45,608	47,491	1745	Herkimer
Jefferson	68,806	70,358	1868	Watertown
Kings	838,547	995,276	72	Brooklyn
Lewis	29,806	30,248	1288	Lowville
Livingston	37,801	37,010	655	Geneseo
Madison	42,892	42,206	670	Morrisville

COUNTIES OF NEW YORK STATE — *Continued*

Counties in State.	Population 1890.	Population 1892.	Area. Sq. M.	Sixty County Seats.
	5,997,853	6,513,344	50,203	
Monroe	189,586	200,056	682	Rochester
Montgomery	45,699	46,081	214	Fonda
New York	1,515,301	1,801,739	39	N. Y. City
Niagara	62,491	64,378	558	Lockport
Oneida	122,922	123,756	1215	Utica and Rome
Onondaga	146,247	150,808	812	Syracuse
Ontario	48,453	48,718	640	Canandaigua
Orange	97,859	97,760	838	Goshen
Orleans	30,803	30,762	405	Albion
Oswego	71,883	70,970	1038	Oswego
Otsego	50,861	50,361	1038	Cooperstown
Putnam	14,849	14,230	234	Carmel
Queens	128,059	141,805	410	Jamaica
Rensselaer	124,511	128,923	690	Troy
Richmond	51,693	53,542	59	Richmond
Rockland	35,162	33,726	208	New City
St. Lawrence	85,048	86,254	2880	Canton
Saratoga	57,663	57,301	862	Ballston
Schenectady	29,797	34,194	221	Schenectady
Schoharie	29,164	28,815	675	Schoharie
Schuyler	16,711	16,861	352	Watkins
Seneca	28,227	26,542	420	Ovid
Steuben	81,473	82,468	1425	Bath
Suffolk	62,491	63,572	1200	Riverhead
Sullivan	31,031	31,860	1082	Monticello
Tioga	29,935	29,675	542	Owego
Tompkins	32,923	33,612	506	Ithaca
Ulster	87,062	87,652	1204	Kingston
Warren	27,866	28,618	968	Lake George
Washington	45,690	46,458	850	Argyle
Wayne	49,729	48,262	624	Lyons
Westchester	146,772	145,106	506	White Plains
Wyoming	31,193	31,218	590	Warsaw
Yates	21,001	20,801	320	Penn Yan

What is a township?

It is in this State the unit of local administration within the county. In most of the cities the wards were originally townships, or parts of townships. In the rural districts the township is the smallest local circumscription except school districts, its largest group of houses being a village. The number of townships in a county varies from six in Hamilton to thirty-three in Steuben.

How is a township governed?

It is governed by an assembly of all qualified voters resident within its limits, meeting at least once a year, usually in the spring, in the town hall, a church, or other appointed place. Notice is required to be given at least ten days previously of the hour and place of meeting, and of the business to be brought forward. Any elector may introduce motions or take part in the discussions. The meeting has power of electing local officers, enacting ordinances, regulating local affairs and levying taxes for the expenses of the town. Its powers cover the management of the town lands and other town property, and all local matters *whatsoever.*

What are the town officers?

There are elected by ballot in each township not excepted by statute, a Supervisor, Town Clerk, three Assessors, a Collector, two Overseers of the Poor, one or three Commissioners of Highways, four Justices of the Peace, Constables not exceeding five, and four Inspectors of Election to each election district. Assessors and Commissioners of Highways are elected for three years, Justices of the Peace for four years, and most of the other officers for one year. All are paid by fees or by a per diem compensation for the time employed.

Towns are divided into School Districts, within each of which are chosen one or three School Trustees, a Clerk, a Collector of the School-tax, and a Librarian. The School Trustees are elected for three years, the other school officers for one year. There are about twelve thousand school districts in the State. The interests of the public schools are also looked after by School Commissioners, of which at least one is elected in each Assembly District, except in the large cities. This Commissioner serves for three years and is paid from the county treasury.

Are laws made at town meetings?

Only purely local regulations are there established, and all regulations there made must be consistent with State laws and statutes.

Who makes the laws of the State?

The members of the State Legislature at Albany, the capital. The Legislature is composed of two Houses, the upper, the Senate; the lower, the Assembly.

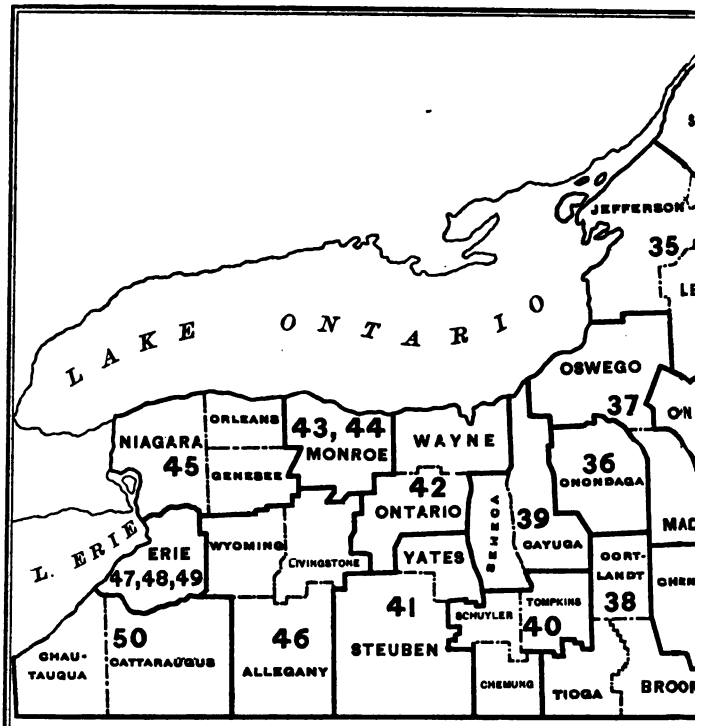
How is the Senate made up?

It consists of fifty men, each of whom is elected within a Senate District in an even year. The term of office for a Senator is two years, and the annual salary $1500, with an allowance of one dollar for every ten miles travelled in going to and returning from the place of meeting once in each session. A Senator may, during his term, hold no other civil office whatsoever.

The Senate convenes every year the first Wednesday in January, and remains in session three or four months.

How large is a Senate District?

That depends on the density of its popula-



MAP OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

SHOWING THE

50 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

OF THE STATE

As apportioned under the Constitution of 1894.

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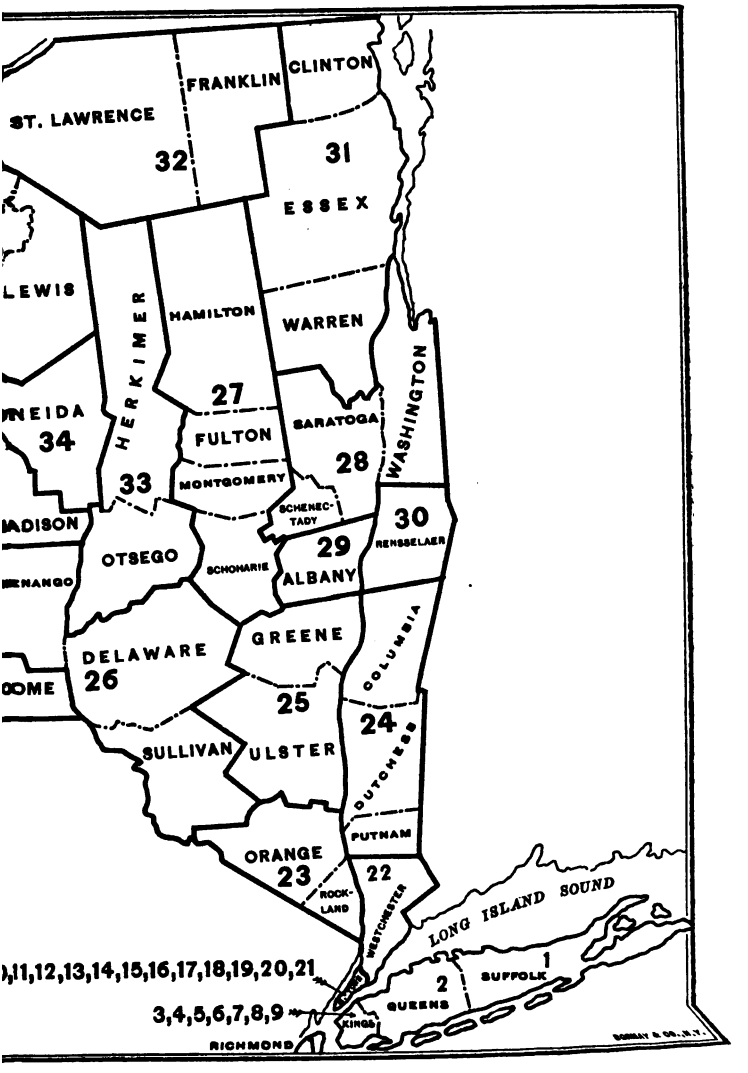
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FRANKLIN
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ESSEX
LEWIS
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
WARREN
WASHINGTON
27
FULTON
SARATOGA
28
34
33
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
30
RENSSELAER
MADISON
OTSEGO
SCHOHARIE
29
ALBANY
CHENANGO
GREENE
COLUMBIA
DELAWARE
26
25
24
DUTCHESS
SULLIVAN
ULSTER
PUTNAM
ORANGE
23
22
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
LONG ISLAND SOUND
1
SUFFOLK
2
QUEENS
KINGS
RICHMOND
3,4,5,6,7,8,9
11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21

tion. Once in ten years, in May and June of the years ending in 5, there is an enumeration of the people, and at the first regular session thereafter the Legislature may change the boundaries of the Senate Districts, so that each district shall approximately include one-fiftieth part of the inhabitants of the State.

The Senate Districts must consist of contiguous territory, and no county can be divided except to make two or more Senate Districts wholly within the county. Some Senate Districts contain four counties, while the densely populated county of New York contains twelve Senate Districts. The boundaries of the Senate Districts will remain as they now are until after the State census of the year 1905. These boundaries are described in the Revised Constitution of New York, Article III, Section 3. The Senate Districts are numbered, the numbers beginning with 1 at the southeastern corner, and ending with 50 at the southwestern corner of the State.

Should more than half the inhabitants of the State move into one county, would that county elect a majority of the Senators?

The State Constitution declares that no

county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two adjoining counties shall have more than one-half of all the Senators; therefore no two counties together can elect a majority of the Senators.

Are women represented in the Senate?

They are included in the enumeration of the people, and so are children of both sexes, and all persons other than aliens. The ratio for apportioning Senators is obtained by dividing the total number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty.

Where does the Senate hold its sessions?

In the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. It is presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Describe the lower of the two Houses of the Legislature at Albany.

The Assembly is composed of one hundred and fifty members, each of whom is elected within an Assembly District. Assemblymen are elected annually, with the same salary and the same allowance for travelling expenses as Senators. The Assembly sits in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, and at the same time *as does the* Senate. Neither House can adjourn

for more than two days without the consent of the other.

The presiding officer of the Assembly is elected by the members from among their own number.

Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one House may be amended in the other.

How are the Assembly Districts erected?

The Legislature apportions to each county its number of members, and the Boards of Supervisors divide the Senate Districts into their respective Assembly Districts. The Assembly Districts must be of contiguous territory, and as nearly equal in population as possible. The boundaries of the Assembly Districts must not overlap the Senate District boundaries, nor the county boundaries. The average is three Assembly Districts to each Senate District. Any county with less than a ratio and a half of population is made one district, and at least two are created in every other county.

No change can be made in the representation of counties between the periods fixed by the State Constitution for the apportionment based

on the census taken in years ending in 5. But the boundaries of Assembly Districts within any county may be altered within such period. The Assembly Districts are numbered within each county.

How many Assembly Districts in the county of New York?

There are thirty-five. The boundary of each, like the boundary of each Senate District, is the middle of the street when not a water line.

How many Assembly Districts in the county of Kings?

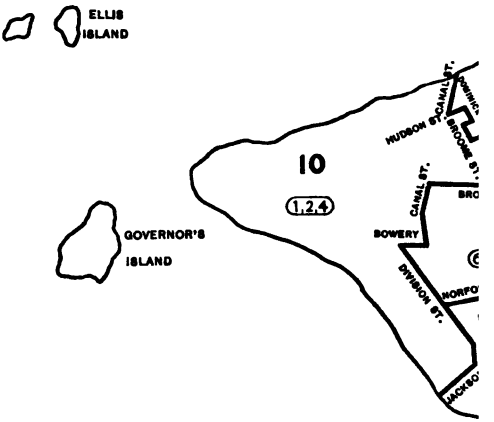
There are twenty-one, known each by its number.

When are all Senators and Assemblymen elected?

On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Election day in this State is a legal holiday.

How can one ascertain the name of the Senator and the Assemblyman who represent one's own Senate District and Assembly District?

Write to the "Secretary of State, Albany, New York," and ask for a printed list of the members of the Legislature. One need not



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SENATE DISTRICTS (

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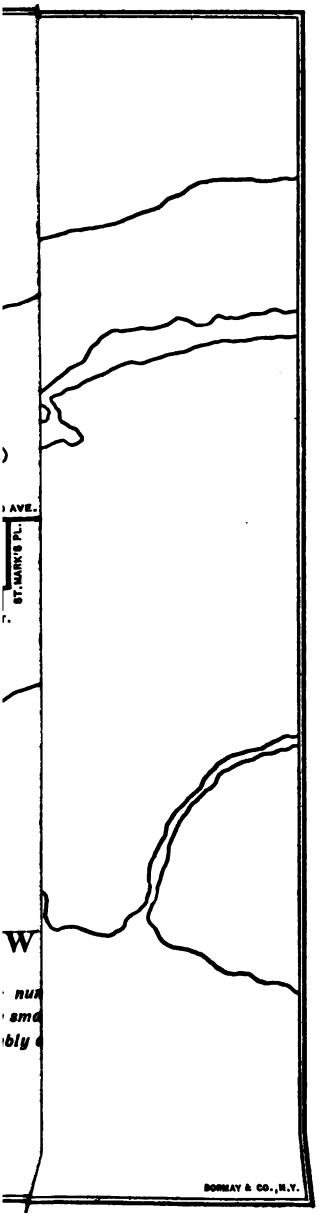
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ST. MARK'S PL.
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.

include postage stamps when writing to State officials, as the State supplies stamps for the reply.

How does one address a member of the Legislature?

In writing to a member of the Legislature address him, at Albany, thus, for example: "Hon. Blank J. Blank, Senator, Albany, New York;" "Hon. John B. Roe, Member of Assembly, Albany, New York." An Assemblyman or Senator has easy access to all the departments during the sessions of the Legislature, and can get for you copies of bills in which you are especially interested.

The official "Red Book" contains the names of all State officers. If you get, through your representative in the Legislature, or through the Secretary of State, the one for the current year, you can gain from it much detailed information concerning the State.

What are the functions of government?

They are legislative, executive, and judicial; the legislative department makes the laws; the executive department carries the laws into effect; the judicial department interprets and applies the law in specific cases.

The State Legislature has no function other than the making of laws, though it participates in an executive act when advising the Governor concerning appointments made by him; and it exercises a judicial function in impeachment trials. The laws made by it must not contravene Federal laws, nor the United States Constitution, nor the State Constitution.

Who are the executive officers of this State?

The following officers are elected by the voters of the State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, in the even years. They enter upon the duties of office on the first day of the following January. They all hold office for two years and reside during that time at Albany.

1. The highest officer of the State is the GOVERNOR, whose annual salary is $10,000, with the use of a furnished executive mansion. No person is eligible to the office except a citizen of the United States not less than thirty years of age, who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of the State.

He is Commander-in-Chief of the military *and naval forces* of the State. During the

session of the Legislature he has power to veto any bill passed by that body, but if two-thirds of the members elected to each House agree to pass a vetoed bill, the same becomes a law.

2. The next executive officer is the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, whose salary is $5000, and who is eligible under the same conditions as is the Governor. If the Governor be disabled, the powers and duties of his office devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The SECRETARY OF STATE is keeper of the State archives. He superintends the publication and distribution of laws; issues patents for lands, commissions, pardons, and licenses, and notices of elections. He appoints a deputy and necessary clerks, and his salary is $5000.

4. The COMPTROLLER manages the funds of the State and superintends the collection of its taxes. His salary is $6000, and he is allowed a deputy and clerks.

5. The TREASURER is the custodian of all moneys paid into the State treasury. His salary is $5000, and he is allowed a deputy and clerks.

6. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL is the law officer of the State. His salary is $5000, and he is allowed three deputies and clerks.

7. The STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR has duties relating to the public lands and canals. His salary is $5000, and he appoints a deputy and clerks.

Besides these elected officers, with their large staff of salaried deputies and clerks, the following are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate: —

1. The SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, who holds his office until the end of the term of the Governor who appointed him. Salary $6000. He appoints a deputy and not more than three assistants, whose salaries are $3000 each.

2. Three COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, who hold office for three years without compensation. They appoint a Secretary, whose salary is $4500.

3. A SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, term three years, salary $7000. He appoints a deputy and clerks.

4. A SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKING, term three years, salary $5000. He appoints a deputy and clerks.

5. The STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, having eleven members, one from each judicial district of the State, with one additional mem-

ber from the county of Kings, and two from the county of New York. Each Commissioner receives a per diem compensation of $10.00 when engaged in the work of the board or its committees, and receives also his contingent expenses. The term of office is eight years.

6. Eight COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS, whose term of office is eight years, and who are authorized to employ a clerk, a stenographer, and general office assistant.

7. A SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS, term five years, salary $6000.

8. Three RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, term five years, salary $8000.

9. Three COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS, term six years, salary $5000, and an allowance of $500 each for expenses. This board appoints a clerk, deputy clerk, stenographer, and messenger.

10. Three TAX COMMISSIONERS, term three years, salary $2500, and an allowance of $500 for contingent expenses.

11. A COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, term three years, salary $4000, and expenses not exceeding $500. He may appoint a DIRECTOR OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES, and such

clerks, assistant commissioners, chemists, agents, and counsel as he deems necessary for the proper administration of the department, their salaries and allowance for necessary expenses to be fixed by him.

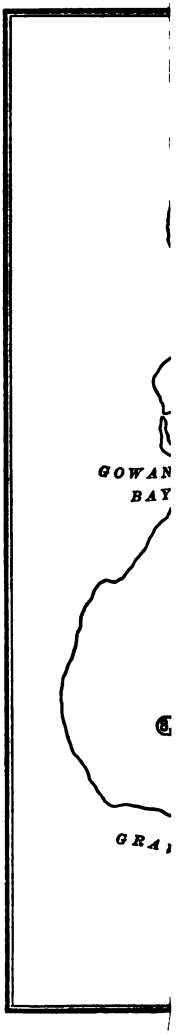
12. A STATE HISTORIAN, salary $5000, with clerk, office, and contingent expenses.

13. Five COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, GAME, AND FOREST, term five years. The President of the Commission has a salary of $3000, and other members salaries of $2500, with an allowance to each of $800 for expenses.

14. A FACTORY INSPECTOR, whose salary is $3000, and an Assistant Factory Inspector, whose salary is $2500, who hold office for three years. The Factory Inspector is authorized to appoint twenty-nine Deputy Factory Inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women; and also six Inspectors of Bakeries, and one Mine Inspector.

15. A BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, composed of three members, whose term of office is three years, and whose salaries are $3000. They are authorized to appoint a Secretary at a salary of $2000.

16. Three CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, *whose term of* office is not fixed by statute;



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salaries $2000, with allowance for travelling expenses.

17. A COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, term three years, salary $3000, and allowance for clerical assistance.

18. AN EXCISE COMMISSIONER, term five years, salary $5000. He appoints one general deputy, and three special deputies; the latter, one each from Erie, New York, and Kings Counties.

19. An INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS, term five years, salary $5000. He appoints three deputies, to reside in Brooklyn, Albany, and Buffalo, respectively, at a salary of $1500. The Inspector resides in New York County.

20. A SUPERINTENDENT OF ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS, term three years, salary $1500. He appoints a deputy, inspectors, clerks, and other necessary help.

21. A CAPITOL COMMISSIONER, whose salary is $7500, and who holds office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was appointed, unless the Capitol building is sooner completed, when his office shall cease.

He acts as architect of all buildings constructed at the expense of the State.

22. Three COMMISSIONERS TO REVISE THE STATUTES OF THE STATE, salary $3000.

23. Three COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, term three years, salary $2500.

24. A HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT of New York, term four years, salary $12,500. He receives fees fixed by law, out of which amount he pays the salaries of those employed by him. He appoints two deputies, a resident physician at Swinburne Island Hospital, nurses, boatmen, and others.

25. Nine PORT WARDENS, who hold office for three years, and one Special Port Warden, who holds office for two years. The compensation of Port Wardens is provided by fees collected from shipowners.

26. Three STATE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, term six years, salary $7500, $5000, and $3500, respectively, with an allowance to each of $1200 annually for travelling expenses.

Besides, the Governor appoints Trustees of State Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and the Feeble-minded, and managers of State Reformatories, Houses of Refuge, Asylums for Indian Children, and State Hospitals. He appoints also a number of officials for whose

appointment the advice and consent of the Senate are not required.

The Senate and Assembly by joint ballot elect the STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. His term is three years, and his salary $5000. He appoints two deputies and necessary clerks.

What is the amount of the fixed charges upon the State Treasury?

Over fifteen millions of dollars annually.

In 1896 the State expended on

State charitable institutions and hospitals	$5,888,193 74
National guard, including arsenals and armories	739,978 18
School system	4,970,134 53
State prisons and their maintenance	498,767 54
Care and maintenance of Capitol	262,667 60
Judges' salaries and court expenses	720,979 61
Legislature, including its printing	1,184,646 45
	$15,271,318 05

This was an increase of 103 per cent in the fixed charges on the State in a period of fifteen years, while the increase of population during the same period was not more than 28 per cent. The expenses of the State increased therefore nearly four times as fast as the population.

For items of expenditure during the last calendar year, one may write to "The State Comptroller, Albany, New York," asking for his latest printed annual report.

How is the money for meeting these expenditures obtained?

Chiefly by taxation of movable or personal property and immovable or real property. To the State tax is added the county tax and the town or ward tax, beside the taxes for local purposes.

First valuations are made by local assessors and returned by them to the county officers. The county officers transmit to the State Comptroller the aggregate assessments of real and personal property for the county. From the data furnished by the Comptroller the legislature fixes annually the rate of taxation for State purposes which shall be collected from real and personal property. The State Comptroller determines the quota of the State taxes to be collected by the several counties and paid to the State Treasurer. The sum so fixed must be paid by the counties.

Within each county the county tax is added to the amount to be paid to the State, and each

town or ward is required to pay its quota according to the amount assessed.

Then within the townships or cities or villages, the amount to be paid the county is increased by the local tax.

Real and personal property is taxable at uniform rates, through the medium of the local authorities.

Individuals are not required to furnish statements in regard to their personal property, but they are notified of the amount fixed by the assessor, and are given opportunity to show if it is too high. Debts, not mortgages, may be deducted from the assessed valuation of property. The laws concerning taxation are very complex, and it is possible for the same property to be taxed thrice over, or for property to escape taxation altogether, without manifest illegality. It is easier to escape taxation in the city than in rural districts.

Do the people of this State live chiefly in cities?

New York State includes 50 cities and villages with a population of 8000 and upwards, and containing 62 per cent of the total population of the State. Besides, there are 248 cities and villages with a population of from 1000 to 8000.

Mention several cities of the State in the order of their size, and give the population as estimated by their mayors in 1897.

New York 3,200,000; Buffalo 375,000; Rochester 160,000; Syracuse 133,000; Albany 100,000; Troy 66,000; Utica 53,000; Binghamton 45,000; Elmira 42,000; Yonkers 40,000.

Under what government do cities exist?

Municipal governments are provided by law for cities and villages, securing to them separate officers and tribunals for the management of their corporate affairs, and giving them privileges varying with their respective charters from the State government. Their charters must be consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State.

Describe the city of New York, as existing under the charter signed by the Governor May 4, 1897.

Its greatest length is 37 miles, from Mount St. Vincent to Tottenville, and its area is 360 square miles. Its population is estimated at 3,200,000, making it the second city of the world in size, only London having more inhabitants. Its population is greater than any

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one of 41 out of the 45 States; and is as great as the total white population of the 13 original States in 1790.

It contains nearly half the inhabitants of the State. It furnishes 22 of the 50 Senators in the State Senate and 60 of the 150 members of the State Assembly.

It includes three whole counties, New York, Kings, and Richmond, and a part of Queens County, and also the rivers and harbor to actual low-water mark on the New Jersey shore.

Following the figures in the United States census of 1890, the population of the sections now included in the city was: in New York County (with the portion annexed in 1895 from Westchester County) 1,831,151; Kings County 995,276; Richmond County 53,452; and that portion of Queens County included in the city 117,982: a total of 2,997,861.

Describe the Boroughs of New York.

The city is divided, for administrative purposes, into five boroughs.

The BOROUGH OF THE BRONX is bounded on the north by Westchester County, on the east by Long Island Sound, on the south by the East River and the Harlem River, and on

the west by the Hudson River. It includes the islands on its eastern side. Its northern boundary, which is the northern boundary of the city, runs just south of the city of Yonkers and the city of Mount Vernon, and then runs straight to the middle of the channel between Hunter's Island and Glen Island.

This borough and that of Manhattan are included in the county of New York, the most populous county of the State.

The BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN is bounded on the northward by Harlem River, which separates it from the borough of the Bronx, on the east by East River, on the south by New York Bay, and on the west by the Hudson River. It is chiefly an island 13½ miles long, and 2¼ miles wide in its widest part, at 14th Street. Its area is 22 square miles. Its tenth ward is the most thickly populated portion of the earth's surface. This borough includes Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, Ellis, and Oyster Islands.

The BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN is also the county of Kings. It is bounded on the north by the borough of Queens and Jamaica Bay, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Gravesend Bay, New York Bay, and

the East River. Kings County is the second county in the State in population.

The BOROUGH OF QUEENS is bounded on the north by the East River and Long Island Sound, on the east by a straight line extending from the southeast corner of the town of Flushing through the town of Hempstead to the centre of the channel between Shelter Island and Rockaway Beach, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the borough of Brooklyn and the East River. It is the western portion of the county of Queens, and includes Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown, and a part of Hempstead, each made a ward.

The BOROUGH OF RICHMOND is the county of Richmond, which is Staten Island. It is bounded on the north by the Kill von Kull, on the east and south by New York Bay and Raritan Bay, and on the west by Arthur Kill.

How is the city governed?

The legislative body is the Municipal Assembly, in which there is an upper and a lower house. The upper house is the Council, in which there are twenty-nine members chosen by the electors of the city. The President of the Council is elected by the city at

large, to hold office for four years, with a salary of $5000.

The other twenty-eight members are elected for four years, with a salary of $1500 a year. Each is chosen within a Council District in which he is a resident. The whole city is divided into ten Council Districts, of which there is one in the borough of the Bronx, four in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond. Three Councillors are chosen in each of the Council Districts of the Bronx, Manhattan, and Brooklyn, and two in Queens and in Richmond.

The lower house is called the BOARD OF ALDERMEN. It consists of 60 members, one of whom is elected in each of the Assembly Districts. Their term of office is two years, the salary $1000. Each Alderman resides in the Assembly District which he represents in the board. Under present provision of the Charter, the borough of Bronx sends 3, Manhattan 33, Brooklyn 21, Queens 2, and Richmond 1 member to the Board of Aldermen.

The board elects one of its own number as its President.

The Municipal Assembly sits in the bor-

ough of Manhattan. Legislative acts pass on a majority vote in each house. Ordinances involving expenditure of city funds require a three-fourths vote of all elected members.

The Municipal Assembly is the trustee of public property, and is vested with full control over municipal ordinances. It may authorize the construction and establishment of markets, parks, boulevards, bridges, and docks; may acquire additional water-works; may grant railroad and ferry franchises; may restrict the height of buildings; may construct school-houses and public buildings; may open streets and transit routes; may change the boundaries of wards; may assign places for holding courts; may, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate, fix the salaries of city officials; and may issue bonds to carry out improvements. It cannot, however, change the character of the government, because whatever power it possesses it derives from the State, and the State in matters of principle must be paramount.

For purposes of administration there is in each borough a President, who is elected for four years. The Borough Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx receive sala-

ries of $5000 a year, and those of Queens and Richmond $3000 each.

Each borough has a Borough Hall, where the borough offices are established.

Each Senate District, of which there are twenty-two in the city, has a BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT. The board is presided over by the Borough President of the borough in which the Senate District is included, and the members are such members of the Municipal Assembly as reside in that Senate District. The members of these Local Boards receive no compensation as such.

The members of the Municipal Assembly thus serve in a double capacity, being at once members of the Municipal Assembly, and members of the Board of Local Improvement in their Senate District.

Questions concerning the interests of a particular locality, first considered in a Local Board, afterward come before the Board of Public Improvement.

The President of the Borough must be a resident thereof at the time of his election and during his term of office. He calls all meetings of local boards within his borough, and *certifies* all proceedings of such boards.

How are the ordinances established by the Municipal Assembly carried into effect?

By the Executive Department of the City Government. At the head of this is the MAYOR, whose term of office is four years, and whose salary is $15,000. He is ineligible for election a second term unless one term intervene.

In the absence of the Mayor, or in case of his disability, the duties of his office are assumed by the President of the Council. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor the President of the Council acts as Mayor until noon of the first Monday in January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen. If there has been a vacancy in the Mayor's office for more than thirty days previous to any election at which municipal officers are chosen, a successor must be chosen to fill the office of Mayor for the unexpired term.

The President of the Council, when acting as Mayor in case of the absence or illness of the latter, is not permitted to exercise any power of appointment or removal from office unless the absence or disability of the Mayor shall have continued ten days. While the

President of the Council is acting as Mayor, his place in the Council is taken by a vice-chairman, elected by the Council from among its own members.

Every ordinance passed by the Municipal Assembly is placed before the Mayor for his approval. If the Mayor approves the ordinance he signs it; if he disapproves it he returns it, with his written objections, to the Municipal Assembly, where it may be passed over his veto, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house, unless it be an ordinance involving the expenditure of money, or the laying of an assessment, or the granting of a franchise, in which case a five-sixths vote is required.

If the Mayor fail either to sign the ordinance or to return it to the Municipal Assembly within ten days, in case the Municipal Assembly be in session, then the ordinance takes effect as if he had approved it.

What other general officers, beside the Mayor and the President of the Council, are elected at the city election, and at the same time as the Mayor?

Only the Comptroller, who has charge of

the finances of the city. His term of office is four years, his salary $10,000.

How are the departmental officers appointed?

There are eighteen departments, and of all except that of Finance and Education the heads are appointed by the Mayor.

What are the administrative Departments of the City Government?

1. The FINANCE DEPARTMENT, whose head is the Comptroller. It has control of all the financial concerns of the city. All accounts kept in or rendered to other departments are subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department. It contains five bureaus: one for the collection of revenue accruing from rents, interest, and sales; one for the collection of taxes; one for the collection of arrears; one which audits all accounts in which the city is concerned; and one for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury, and the payments of all moneys out of the treasury. The Comptroller appoints all officers in this department except the head of the last-named bureau, the City Chamberlain, who is appointed by the Mayor, and whose salary is

$12,000. The office of Chamberlain had its origin in the city in 1653. The City Chamberlain is also the Treasurer of New York County.

2. The LAW DEPARTMENT, whose head is known as the Corporation Counsel, whose term of office is four years, and whose salary is $15,000. Its main office is in Manhattan, with branches in other boroughs. The Corporation Counsel has charge of all the law business of the city departments and boards; appoints all his subordinates and fixes their compensation within the limits of the appropriation for his department. There are several bureaus in this department. An officer, formerly connected with this department, and now made a county officer, is the Public Administrator, whose duty is to take charge of the goods of all persons dying intestate within the county of New York.

Intestacy is presumed until a will is proven. The Public Administrator takes charge of the effects of persons dying at quarantine or as passengers by sea, of lodgers dying in hotels and boarding-houses, or of deceased domestic servants, and he may administer the estates of any whose relatives do not exercise a prior right. If the property exceeds $100 in value, *he gives* notice to the Surrogate.

3. The POLICE DEPARTMENT has at its head four Commissioners, who hold office for four years, and whose salaries are $5000 each. Not more than two of the Commissioners may belong to the same political party.

Under the Commissioners is a Chief of Police, with a salary of $6000; five deputy-chiefs, with salaries of $5000; ten inspectors, with salaries of $3500; captains, not to exceed in number one to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen, except in the rural portions of the city, salaries $2750; sergeants, not to exceed four to each fifty of the patrolmen, salaries $2000; roundsmen, the same number as the sergeants, salaries $1500; forty surgeons, salaries $3000; sufficient doormen, salaries $1000, and not less than 6382 patrolmen, whose salaries are graded in accordance with their terms of service from $800 to $1400 per year, the increase being at the rate of $50 or $100 per year.

The Police Department includes the Bureau of Elections, having its chief office in Manhattan, and branches in other boroughs. The Superintendent receives a salary of $6000 a year, and the chiefs of the branch offices $4000 in Brooklyn, and $1500 in the other boroughs.

This bureau has charge of all matters relating to elections within the city.

The BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS is composed of six Commissioners, each of whom is the head of a department, is appointed for six years, and receives a salary of $7500. Each Commissioner has administrative jurisdiction in his department and appoints his subordinates. This board is presided over by an official known as President of the board, whose salary is $8000 per annum, and whose duty it is, in case of difference in the board, to assign work to one or more of the departments for execution.

This board also includes as members the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, and the Borough Presidents. The departments represented in this board are six, which may be numbered in consecutive order with the above.

4. Water Supply.
5. Highways.
6. Street Cleaning.
7. Sewers.
8. Bridges.
9. Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

The main office of all the six department

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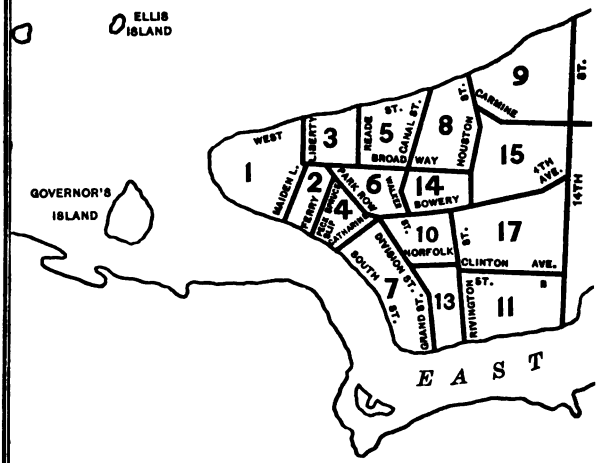

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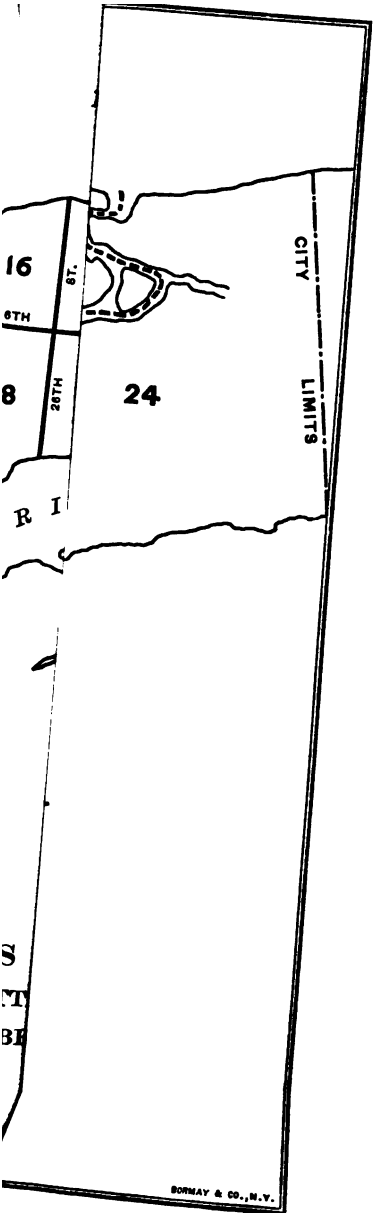

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MANHATTAN WARD BOUNDARIES.

— Bounded by Battery, East River, Maiden lane and Liberty st.
st st.
D — Maiden lane and Liberty st., Broadway, Park row, Spruce and
s. and Peck slip, East River.
— Liberty st., West st., Reade, Broadway.
TH — Spruce, Ferry sts. and Peck slip, South st., Catharine st.,
w.
— Reade, West, Canal and Broadway.
— Park row, Bowery, Walker and Canal sts., Broadway.
TH — Catharine, Division and Grand sts., East River, South st.
TH — Canal, West, West Houston sts. and Broadway.
— W. Houston, Cottage place, Bleecker, Carmine sts. and 6th av.,
st., North River.
— Bowery, Rivington, Norfolk, Division sts.
ENTH — Avenue B and Clinton st., Rivington st., East River,
st.
FTH — E. and W. 86th st., North River, East River (including
and Randall's Islands), Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.
TEENTH — Division and Grand sts., Norfolk, Rivington, East River.
TEENTH — Walker and Canal sts., Broadway, E. Houston, Bowery.
ENTH — W. and E. Houston sts., Cottage place, Bleecker and Car-
s. and 6th av., E. and W. 14th sts., Bowery and 4th av.
ENTH — W. 14th st., North River, W. 26th st., 6th av.
TEENTH — Rivington, Clinton sts. and Avenue B, E. 14th st.,
and 4th av.
TEENTH — E. and W. 14th sts., East River, E. and W. 26th sts.,

TEENTH — E. and W. 86th sts., East River, E. and W. 40th sts.,

TIETH — W. 40th st., 6th av., W. 26th st., North River.
TY-FIRST — E. and W. 40th sts., East River, E. and W. 26th sts.,

TY-SECOND — W. 86th st., 6th av., 40th st., North River.

represented in the Board of Public Improvements must be in Manhattan, but branch offices may be located in each of the other boroughs.

Each Commissioner may appoint deputies in the boroughs, and may appoint clerks and subordinates, and may fix and regulate their salaries within the limits of the appropriation duly made therefor.

10. The DEPARTMENT OF PARKS has at its head three Commissioners, one of whom is designated as President by the Mayor. One has jurisdiction in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in the borough of the Bronx, and one in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Their term of office is six years, with salaries of $5000 yearly.

11. The BUILDING DEPARTMENT has at its head a board of three Commissioners, each of whom must be a competent architect or builder of at least ten years' experience. One Commissioner is President of the board, being so designated by the Mayor. One has jurisdiction in Manhattan and the Bronx, one in Brooklyn, and one in Queens and Richmond. The salaries of the two former are $7000, and of the latter $3500, and the term of office is six years.

12. The DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES has at its head a board of three Commissioners, holding office for six years. One is appointed in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with a salary of $7500; one in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, with a salary of $7500, and one in the borough of Richmond, with a salary of $2500 a year. The principal office must be in Manhattan, and there must be a branch office in each of the other boroughs.

13. The DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION has at its head a Commissioner whose term of office is six years, with a salary of $7500. His principal office must be located in Manhattan, and he must have a branch office in Brooklyn. He has power to appoint deputies and assistant deputies, and to assign them to any borough or boroughs. He has the management of all institutions in his department, and may make rules for their government, and may appoint and remove all subordinates.

14. The FIRE DEPARTMENT has at its head one Commissioner, whose term of office is six years, and whose salary is $7500 a year. He appoints a deputy, whose office is in the borough of Brooklyn, and whose duties relate to the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The members of the uniformed force of firemen are graded according to their term of service, and may be assigned to duty anywhere within the city.

There are three bureaus in this department, one directing the extinguishing of fires, in charge of a chief, one having in charge the execution of the laws relating to the sale and use of combustibles, in charge of an Inspector of Combustibles, and one for the investigation of fires, in charge of Fire Marshals.

The Fire Commissioner has power to select heads of bureaus, and as many officers and firemen as may be necessary. He is also empowered to maintain a corps of sappers and miners.

15. The DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES has at its head three Commissioners, who must be residents of New York City, and who may elect one of their number as President of the board. The term of office is six years; the salary of the President $6000, and of the two others $5000. They have charge of the water front of the city, and of the wharves, piers, docks, ships, bulkheads, and basins belonging to the city, and are authorized to lease the franchise of its ferries.

16. The DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND AS-

SESSMENTS has at its head a President, who is so designated in his appointment, and four other Commissioners, at least one of whom must be learned in law. The term of office is six years for the President, and four years for the other Commissioners. The salary is $8000 for the President, and $7000 for each of the other members of the board. The board may appoint deputy Tax Commissioners to a number not exceeding 40, who shall perform such duties as the board may prescribe, and who shall hold their office during the pleasure of the board.

The officers of this department, through the deputies, assess all the taxable property in the several districts of the city, giving the county, ward, street, and map number of real estate, with the name of the owner and occupant, with information relating to personal property as required. The deputies commence to assess real and personal estate on the first Tuesday in September of every year. This department has an office in each borough, and each office is in law a part of the main office located in the borough of Manhattan.

17. The DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION has at its head a board of nineteen members, con-

sisting of the Chairman of the School-board of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and ten other members elected by said School-board; of the Chairman of the School-board of the borough of Brooklyn and five other members elected by said School-board; and of the Chairmen of the School-boards of the boroughs of Queens and of Richmond, respectively. The members of this Board of Education hold office for one year and serve without compensation.

18. The HEALTH DEPARTMENT consists of the President of the Police Board, the Health Officer of the Port, and three officers appointed by the Mayor and called Health Commissioners, two of whom must have been practising physicians for not less than ten years preceding their respective appointments. The Health Commissioner who is not a physician is designated in his appointment as President of the board. The Health Commissioners hold their appointment for six years, the President's salary being $7500, and that of the other two Commissioners $6000 a year.

The authority of the Board of Health extends over the city and the waters adjacent thereto within the jurisdiction of the city, and

also over the waters of the bay within quarantine limits. The duties of this board relate to the enforcement of laws concerning the preservation of human life and the protection of health.

The department includes two bureaus. The chief officer of the first is called the Sanitary Superintendent, and that of the second is called the Registrar of Records. The Board of Health has power to fit up, in each borough, such offices as may be required for the proper discharge of the duties of the department; to appoint assistants, clerks, and other agents; and is required to appoint at least 50 sanitary inspectors, 30 of whom must be physicians of skill and experience.

How can one get detailed information in regard to these various departments?

Send to each for its last printed annual report.

Must all these officers serve to the end of their terms regardless of discovered inefficiency?

The Mayor has, during the first six months of his term of office, power to remove any of those appointed by a Mayor, and to fill the

BROOKLYN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

FIRST — Election Districts 2 to 15 inclusive of the 1st Ward; the 3d Ward and the 1st Election District of the 6th Ward.

SECOND — The 2d, 4th and 5th Wards, and the 1st Election District of the 1st Ward.

THIRD — Election Districts 2 to 25 inclusive of the 6th Ward.

FOURTH — The 7th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 7 inclusive of the 19th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 8 inclusive of the 21st Ward.

FIFTH — The 13th Ward, and Election Districts 8 to 24 inclusive of the 19th Ward.

SIXTH — Election Districts 4 to 35 inclusive of the 21st Ward.

SEVENTH — Election Districts 7 to 23 inclusive of the 8th Ward, and the 30th and 31st Wards.

EIGHTH — Election Districts 1 to 22 inclusive of the 10th Ward.

NINTH — The 12th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 6 inclusive of the 8th Ward, and Election Districts 23, 24 and 25 of the 10th Ward.

TENTH — The 20th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 13 inclusive of the 11th Ward.

ELEVENTH — The 9th Ward, and Election Districts 14 to 17 inclusive of the 11th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 8 inclusive of the 22d Ward.

TWELFTH — Election Districts 4 to 34 inclusive of the 22d Ward.

THIRTEENTH — Election Districts 4 to 20 inclusive of the 15th Ward, and Election Districts 16 to 31 inclusive of the 17th Ward.

FOURTEENTH — Election Districts 1 to 15 inclusive of the 14th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 15 inclusive of the 17th Ward.

FIFTEENTH — The 16th Ward, the 16th Election District of the 14th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 8 inclusive of the 15th Ward.

SIXTEENTH — The 25th Ward, and Election Districts 30 to 34 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

SEVENTEENTH — Election Districts 1 to 29 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

EIGHTEENTH — The 24th, 29th and 32d Wards, and Election Districts 35 to 37 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

NINETEENTH — The 18th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 12 inclusive of the 27th Ward, and the 1st Election District of the 28th Ward.

TWENTIETH — Election Districts 13 to 19 inclusive of the 27th Ward, and Election Districts 2 to 24 inclusive of the 28th Ward.

TWENTY-FIRST — The 26th Ward, and Election Districts 25 to 31 inclusive of the 28th Ward.

NEW YORK
EAST RIVER
GOWANUS BAY
GRAVESEND BAY
Prospect Park
Greenwood Cemetery
ATLANTIC AVE.
FULTON
BERGEN
UNION ST.
PROSPECT PARK W.
PROSPECT AVE.
5TH ST.
GRAVESEND AVE.
CONEY ISLAND ROAD
OCEAN PARKWAY
FRANKLIN AVE.
FOSTER AVE.
20TH AVE.
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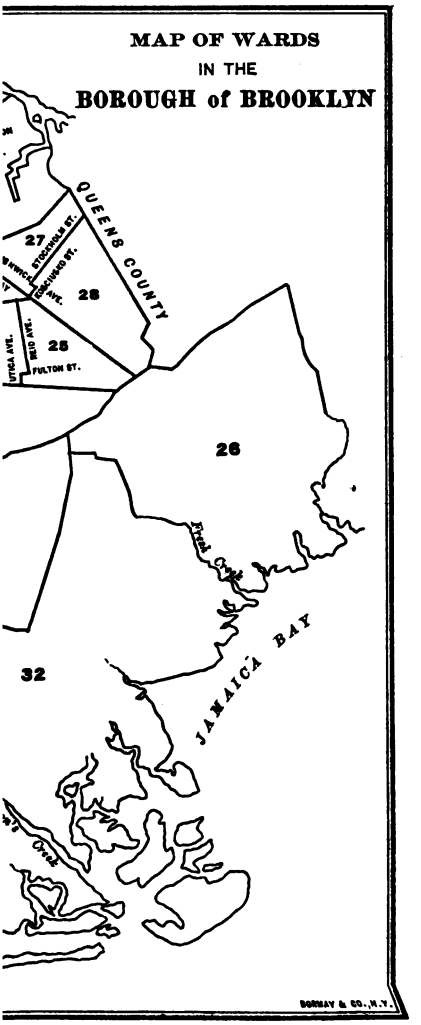

MAP OF WARDS
IN THE
BOROUGH of BROOKLYN
QUEENS COUNTY
27
STOCKHOLM ST.
LOCUST AVE.
28
25
UTICA AVE.
NOSTRAND AVE.
FULTON ST.
26
Fresh Creek
JAMAICA BAY
32
Creek
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.

vacancy by another appointment. The law also provides for their removal at any other time for just cause, and after a legal trial before a properly constituted court.

What is the highest court belonging to this State?

The court for the trial of impeachments. It is only called into existence after the Assembly has ordered the impeachment of a civil, military, or judicial officer of the State by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The court consists of the President of the Senate, the Senators or a majority of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals or a majority of them.

When the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor does not act. The judgment of the court can only be for acquittal, or for the removal of the person impeached from office, or for such removal with the additional penalty of disqualification from holding any office under the State.

What is the next court to the highest in the State?

The court of highest appellate jurisdiction in this State is the Court of Appeals. It is composed of the Chief Justice and six Associate

Justices, all of whom are chosen by the electors of the entire State.

Five members form a quorum in the court, and four must concur to render a decision.

The term of office is fourteen years, but the judges are compelled to retire on the last day of December next after reaching seventy years of age. This court sits at Albany, and has a clerk, a deputy clerk, and a reporter. The term of any judge expires December 31, his successor having been elected the preceding November.

This court has exclusive jurisdiction in the review of civil actions and criminal cases appealed from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court may allow an appeal to the Court of Appeals upon any question which in its opinion ought to be passed upon by this court. This court may finally determine actions, and may give orders granting new trials, but it is limited to a review of questions of law, except where the judgment in a criminal case is for death, in which case the court can review the facts as well as the law.

Describe the Supreme Court of this State.

It is the highest permanent court of original

jurisdiction, and is composed of 76 judges, whose term of office is 14 years, and whose salaries are $7200, except in New York and Kings counties, where they receive additional compensation from those counties. They are elected at the general election, and paid from the State Treasury.

This court has general jurisdiction in law and equity. It is divided into three branches called the Appellate Division, the Trial Term, and the Special Term.

1. The State is divided into four Judicial Departments, each having its Appellate Division.

The First Department consists of the county of New York, and the court sits in Manhattan, with seven justices.

The Second Department consists of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, and Dutchess, and the court sits in Brooklyn, with five justices.

The Third Department consists of the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, Schoharie, Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, Sche-

nectady, Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland, and the court sits in Albany, with five justices.

The Fourth Department consists of the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, and the court sits in Rochester, with five justices.

In each department four justices constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three is necessary to a decision. No more than five justices sit in any case.

From all the justices elected to the Supreme Court, the Governor designates those who compose the Appellate Division in each department, and he also designates the presiding justice thereof, and such justice acts during his term of office, and is a resident of his department. The other justices are also designated by the Governor for terms of five years, or for the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office if less than five years. From time to time, as the terms of such designations expire, or when vacancies occur, he

makes new designations, and he may make temporary designations in case of the absence or disability of any justice. A majority of the justices in any Appellate Division must be residents of the department.

The Appellate Division hears appeals from judgments and orders given at the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, or by the Surrogates' Courts, the County Courts, the City Court, and the General Sessions, the latter two being County Courts of New York County.

The justices of the Appellate Division appoint the times and places and designate the justices by whom the various Trial and Special Terms shall be held.

2. The TRIAL TERM is held by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, together with a jury, and is for the trial of cases usually involving issues of fact. This branch of the Supreme Court has the broadest possible criminal jurisdiction, namely, to try all crimes and indictments, except those minor crimes and misdemeanors that must, in the first instance, be heard in the lower courts. An appeal from this court lies to the Appellate Division, and from thence to the Court of Appeals.

3. The SPECIAL TERM is held by one of the

judges of the Supreme Court for the trial of cases without a jury, and for argument of issues of law. The cases are usually equity cases.

For the administration of justice, through the Supreme Court, the State is divided into eight JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, and Trial and Special Terms are therein appointed. The divisions are by counties, and the Districts of the State are numbered as follows: —

1. New York County.

2. Richmond, Suffolk, Orange, Kings, Westchester, Queens, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam counties.

3. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.

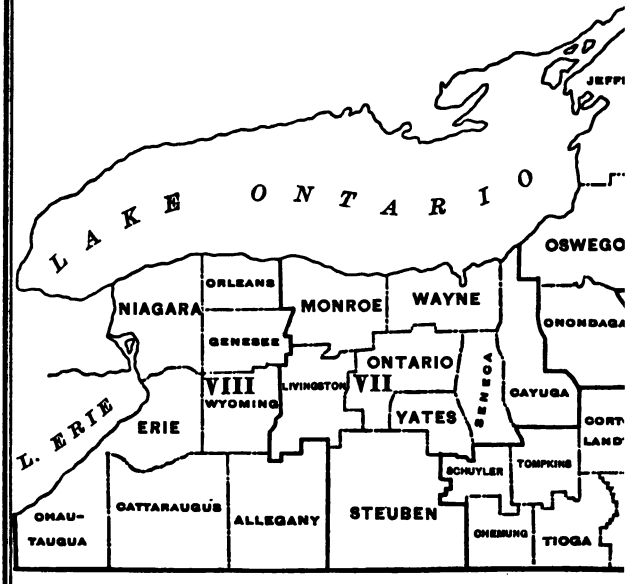
4. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties.

5. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.

6. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.

7. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.

8. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans,



MAP OF THE

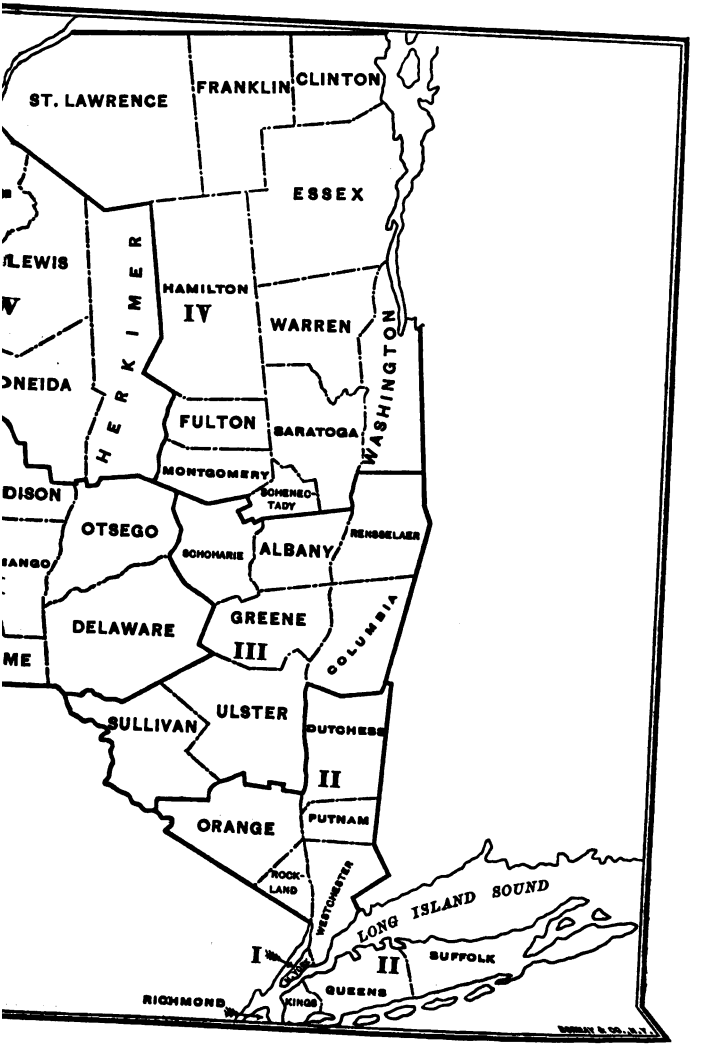
STATE OF NEW YORK

SHOWING

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

OF THE STATE

Established by the Act of 1847, and since altered under Acts of 1857 and 1876.


ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
CLINTON
ESSEX
LEWIS
HAMILTON
IV
WARREN
WASHINGTON
ONEIDA
HERKIMER
FULTON
SARATOGA
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
DISON
OTSEGO
SCHOHARIE
ALBANY
RENSSELAER
ANGO
DELAWARE
GREENE
III
COLUMBIA
ME
SULLIVAN
ULSTER
DUTCHESS
II
ORANGE
PUTNAM
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
LONG ISLAND SOUND
I
II
SUFFOLK
RICHMOND
KINGS
QUEENS

Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.

How can one ascertain the name of the place and the judge, and the time of holding courts in any of the Judicial Districts?

The names of all the judges of the Supreme Court may be found in the Red Book, which can be obtained through one's Assemblyman, and the terms are therein generally indicated. The Clerk of your County Court can give more detailed information.

Where can one learn the names and addresses of all the officers of New York City?

In the City Record, which may be obtained in the basement of the City Hall.

What court is next below the Supreme Court?

The COUNTY COURT, which has power to try all criminal cases except where the penalty involved is death, and has jurisdiction in most of the actions to recover money where the sum does not exceed $2000. The County Judge is an officer of his county, as is the Surrogate. A County Court is held at the county seat at such times as the County Judge designates.

An appeal from the County Court is to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In NEW YORK COUNTY the court corresponding to the County Court of the other counties is called the CITY COURT. Judges elected under the Charter hold office for ten years, and are paid from the County Treasury; salary $10,000. The City Court consists of six justices and has jurisdiction over actions demanding judgment for a sum of money only, or to recover chattels or foreclosure liens within the county; but no judgment can be rendered for more than $2000 exclusive of interest and costs, except for breach of promise of marriage, which may be recovered in any amount. Appeal from this court is also to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In other counties the County Court tries criminal cases; how are these cases attended to in New York County?

In consequence of the great amount of work for the courts of New York County, it has two courts to take the business of the County Court in other counties, the so-called City Court taking civil cases only, and the Court of General Sessions taking mainly criminal cases.

The Court of GENERAL SESSIONS in the county of New York has jurisdiction to try, determine, and punish according to the law all crimes cognizable within the county, including crimes punishable with death or imprisonment in State prison for life; to exercise within the county the powers conferred by the Code on the County Courts in the other counties of the State; to try and determine any indictment found in the Supreme Court in the county which has been sent by order of that court to the Court of General Sessions therein.

The Court of General Sessions in New York County is divided into four parts. Any one of the four may be held by the Recorder of the county, or the City Judge, or one of the two judges of the Court of General Sessions. A justice of the Supreme Court may also hold it. Each part may be held each month, commencing on the first Monday and continuing so long as, in the opinion of the judge sitting and of the District Attorney, the public interest requires; but one part only is required to be held in July and August, and two parts during the rest of the year.

The court appoints a clerk, not more than eight deputy clerks, three interpreters, four

stenographers, four record clerks, and four court attendants.

A grand jury must be drawn for the Court of General Sessions in the county of New York, and the county of Kings, and for every other County Court when specially ordered by the court or by a board of Supervisors. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors.

What is an indictment?

An accusation in writing presented by a grand jury to a competent court, charging a person with a crime.

What is a grand jury?

A body of men returned at stated periods from the citizens of the county before a court of competent judges, and chosen by lot, and sworn to inquire of crimes committed or triable in the county. The grand jury is an appendage or adjunct of the court. It must consist of not less than sixteen, nor more than twenty-three persons, and the presence of at least sixteen is necessary for the transaction *of any business.*

Is there a Surrogate's Court in New York County?

There are two Surrogates, whose terms of office are fourteen years and whose salaries are $15,000. Their courts are held at the county court house. The jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court is over the estates of decedents. It probates wills, grants letters of administration, appoints guardians, examines and passes the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and generally administers justice in all matters relating to these estates. An appeal from its decision is to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

What is a Court of Record?

One in which a record of the proceedings of the court is kept in detail by an official clerk, and has a seal affixed; the proceedings are "inrolled for perpetual memory."

The following courts are not courts of record: —

1. Courts of Justices of the Peace in each township, and in certain cities and villages.

2. Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in each town, and in certain cities and villages.

3. Police Courts in certain cities and villages.

4. Similar courts under other names in certain cities.

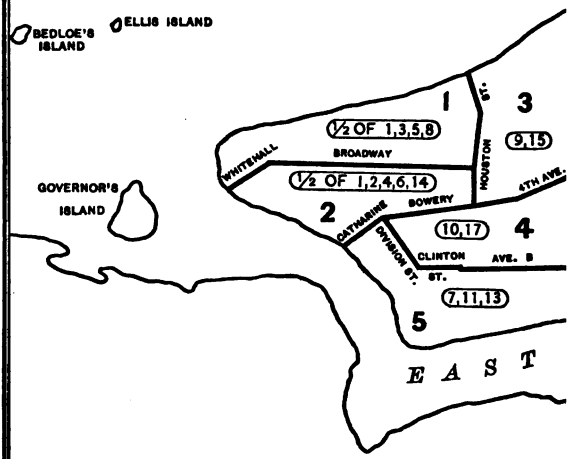
All these deal with minor crimes and misdemeanors. An appeal from them is to the County Court.

What court determines minor crimes in the city of New York?

The Court of SPECIAL SESSIONS. It has jurisdiction to try all complaints for misdemeanors except libel, unless the defendant elects to be tried at the Court of General Sessions, or unless the Court of Special Sessions sends the case to the Court of General Sessions for trial. For the purposes of administration in this court the city of New York is divided. The first division includes the boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan, the second division the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

All the justices of this court are appointed by the Mayor, who also fills vacancies. The term of office is ten years. The salary of justices in the first division is $7000; in the borough of Brooklyn $6000, in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond $5000.

In the first division there are twelve jus-



MAP OF THE

MUNICIPAL COURT I

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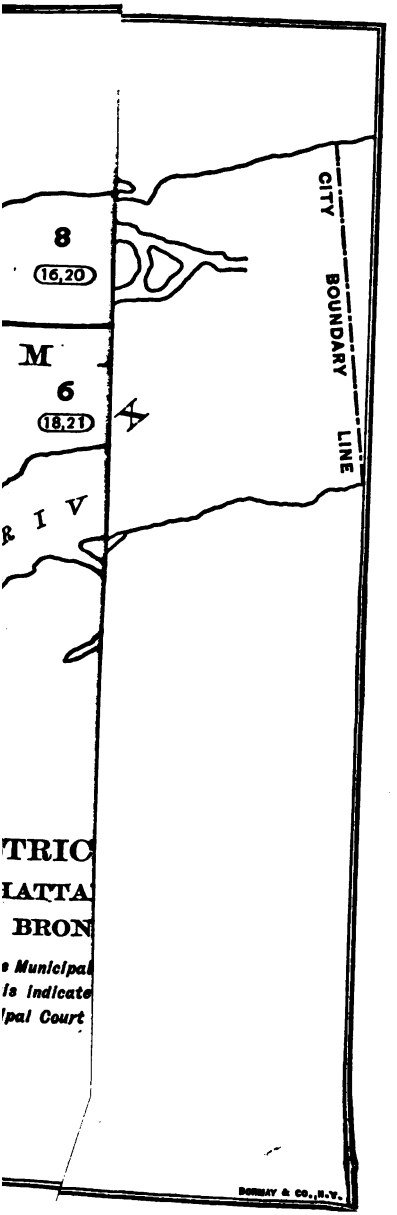
The large figure indicates the numbe
Court District; the figures inclosed in sm
the numbers of the wards within that
District.


CITY BOUNDARY LINE
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ipal Court
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.

tices; in the second division there are eleven, of whom six are in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and two in Richmond. The justices in each division form a board of City Magistrates. In the first division, this court is a continuation of the Court of Special Sessions, which superseded the police justices' courts in 1895. In the second division, it was created under the charter from the courts of the police justices.

The City Magistrates in each division establish the times and places at which the court shall be held within each of the divisions respectively, and assign the justices to hold said court from time to time.

In these courts all trials are without a jury. It is the duty of the District Attorney of each of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, to attend in person or by an assistant at all sessions of said court within his county.

A Court of Special Sessions in either of the two divisions of the city must be held by three of the justices, and two must concur in order to render a decision. The court must sit in every month of the year in the first division and in each of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. Misdemeanors must be tried in the

county where they are charged to have been committed.

Each City Magistrate must be a resident and elector of the division of the city for which he is appointed, and must devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

A City Magistrate must be in constant attendance in each of the City Magistrates' Courts between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, on every day except Sundays and legal holidays, but including election-day.

Appeals from the decision of the Court of Special Sessions are to the Court of General Sessions, which is in law a County Court.

How may we learn the names of all the City Magistrates, and the places where the courts are held?

A printed list may be obtained from the City Clerk, at the City Hall.

What is the lowest Civil Court in the city of New York?

The Municipal Court, held in a Municipal District.

Describe the MUNICIPAL COURTS, *as established for* 1898 *by the City Charter.*

In each of the 23 districts into which the whole city is divided there is a Municipal Court, having jurisdiction in cases involving $500 or less. The justices, chosen by the electors in their respective districts, must have had five years' experience in law practice, and must not practise law during the term of office, which is ten years. The salary of these justices is $6000 a year, except in Queens and Richmond, where it is $5000. There are 11 Municipal Court Districts in Manhattan, five in Brooklyn, two in the Bronx, three in Queens, and two in Richmond. The lines of division follow in the main the ward boundaries.

The justices appoint their own subordinates. An appeal from a judgment rendered in the Municipal Court may be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Courts of Special Sessions on the criminal side, and the Municipal District Courts on the civil side, are the courts in which poor persons are brought into relation with the administration of justice. It is in these courts that the newly arrived immigrant gains his first conception of American laws.

While the cases tried in them are petty, they are very numerous, and these courts are

of immense practical importance in the lives of the people.

Are the people of New York City governed by other laws and ordinances than those made by the State Legislature and the Municipal Assembly?

They are also subject to Federal laws made at Washington, the capital of the United States.

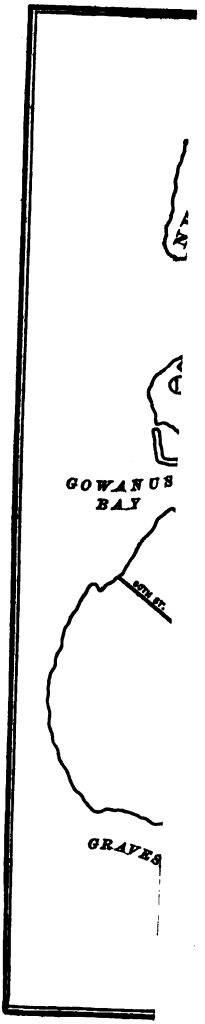
Who makes the Federal laws?

They are made in the two Houses of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives. A new Congress begins on the 4th of March in every odd-numbered year.

The SENATE is composed of 90 Senators, two from each of the 45 States of the Union, elected for six years by the State Legislature of their respective States. One-third of the Senators are chosen every two years.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of 357 members, elected by the voters of the 45 States, for two years, on the basis of one Representative for about 174,000 of the population at the present time.

How many Representatives are elected in New York State?


GOWANUS
BAY
GRAVES

Thirty-four: one from each of the Congressional Districts into which the State is divided. The United States census is taken once in ten years, on the years ending in a cipher, and thereafter each State has allotted to it its quota of Representatives according to its population. The congressional districts are then laid out by the Legislature in such a way as to divide the population equally as may be among the congressional districts, but no county is divided unless to make two or more congressional districts within the county. The districts are known by number. Those in New York State were last apportioned under an act of 1892.

Once in two years, in the even-numbered years, the electors within every congressional district, at the general election, elect a Representative in Congress from their district. The area of a congressional district depends on the density of its population; if the population be sparse it includes several counties; but counties containing large cities embrace several congressional districts, as does New York County.

What persons are eligible to Congress?

A Senator must be at least 30 years old, and must have been nine years a citizen of the

United States. A Representative must be at least 25 years old, and must have been seven years a citizen of the United States. Both must be, when elected, an inhabitant of the State represented.

Who pays the salaries to Congressmen?

They are paid from the treasury of the United States $5000 a year to each, and an allowance of 20 cents a mile for travelling expenses, and $125 for stationery.

The ordinary outlay of the Government is from three to four hundred millions a year, obtained mainly from the tariff on imported goods.

How can one learn the names of Congressmen from New York?

A printed list of all members may be obtained from the Secretary of State at Washington. The full list is usually printed also in all the large almanacs for the current year.

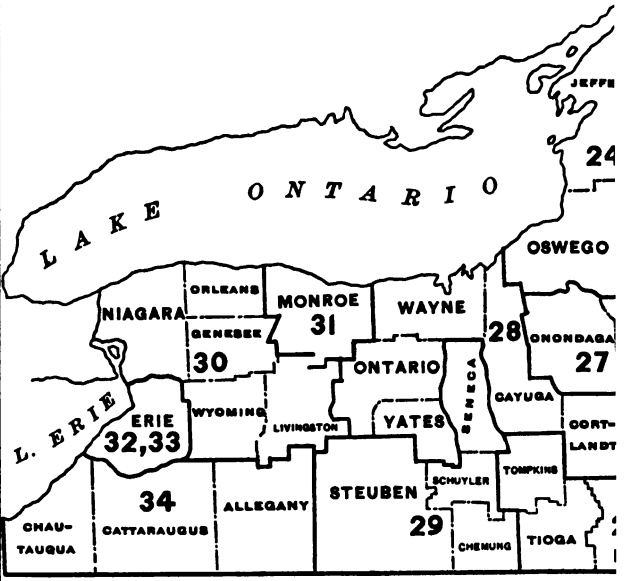
What other persons are elected in this State?

Thirty-six of the 447 Electors who elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.

States of the Union.	Population, 1890.	Electoral Vote, 1896.	Given for McKinley.	Given for Bryan.
Alabama . . .	1,513,017	11	—	11
Arkansas . . .	1,128,179	8	—	8
California . . .	1,208,130	9	8	1
Colorado . . .	412,198	4	—	4
Connecticut . .	746,258	6	6	—
Delaware . . .	168,493	3	3	—
Florida	391,422	4	—	4
Georgia	1,837,353	13	—	13
Idaho	84,385	3	—	3
Illinois	3,826,351	24	24	—
Indiana	2,192,404	15	15	—
Iowa	1,911,896	13	13	—
Kansas	1,427,096	10	—	10
Kentucky . . .	1,858,635	13	12	1
Louisiana . . .	1,118,587	8	—	8
Maine	661,086	6	6	—
Maryland . . .	1,042,390	8	8	—
Massachusetts .	2,238,943	15	15	—
Michigan . . .	2,093,889	14	14	—
Minnesota . . .	1,301,826	9	9	—
Mississippi . . .	1,289,600	9	—	9
Missouri . . .	2,679,184	17	—	17
Montana . . .	132,159	3	—	3
Nebraska . . .	1,058,910	8	—	8
Nevada	45,761	3	—	3
New Hampshire .	376,530	4	4	—
New Jersey . .	1,444,933	10	10	—
New York . . .	5,997,853	36	36	—
North Carolina .	1,617,947	11	—	11
North Dakota . .	182,719	3	3	—
Ohio	3,672,316	23	23	—
Oregon	313,767	4	4	—
Pennsylvania . .	5,258,014	32	32	—
Rhode Island . .	345,506	4	4	—
South Carolina .	1,151,149	9	—	9
South Dakota . .	328,808	4	—	4
Tennessee . . .	1,767,518	12	—	12
Texas	2,235,523	15	—	15
Utah	207,905	3	—	3
Vermont . . .	332,422	4	4	—
Virginia	1,655,980	12	—	12
Washington . .	349,390	4	—	4
West Virginia .	762,793	6	6	—
Wisconsin . . .	1,686,880	12	12	—
Wyoming . . .	60,705	3	—	3

Describe the method of electing a President.

The voters do not cast their votes directly for a President, but they elect members of an Electoral College that elects the President. Each State chooses a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Representatives it sends to both Houses of Congress, and all the Electors taken together are called the Electoral College. No Representative nor any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States can be made an Elector. The Electors are chosen the same day in all the States, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, at a general election where every voter of the State may vote for all the Electors that his State is entitled to elect. Each party has on its ticket the full number of Electors permitted to the State, and the party that polls the largest number of votes elects the Electors for that State. The Electors chosen meet at the capitals of their respective States on the second Monday in the following January, and cast their votes for the President and the Vice-President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They cast separate ballots for President and Vice-President, and make



MAP OF THE

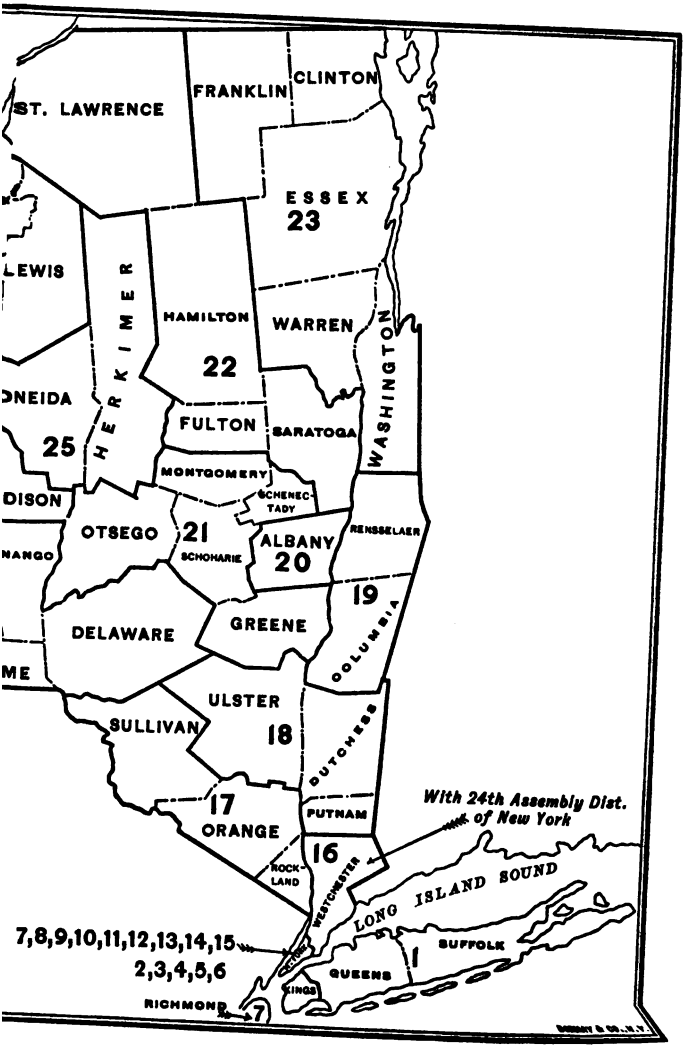
STATE OF NEW YORK

SHOWING THE

34 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

OF THE STATE

As apportioned under the Act of 1892.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WARREN
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SARATOGA
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
DISON
OTSEGO
21
SCHOHARIE
ALBANY
20
RENSSELAER
NANGO
19
COLUMBIA
DELAWARE
GREENE
ME
ULSTER
18
SULLIVAN
DUTCHESS
17
ORANGE
PUTNAM
16
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
With 24th Assembly Dist. of New York
LONG ISLAND SOUND
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2,3,4,5,6
BRONX
QUEENS
1
SUFFOLK
KINGS
RICHMOND
7

distinct lists of all persons voted for, showing the number of votes cast for each. These lists they sign and certify in triplicate and securely seal. One copy is transmitted by mail, and one is sent by special messenger to Washington, to the President of the Senate. The other copy is placed in the care of the District Judge at the State capital.

The Electors, and the messengers who carry the sealed lists to Washington from each State, receive no compensation for their services, but their expenses are paid by their respective States.

On the second Wednesday in February the sealed lists are opened in the presence of both Houses of Congress in joint session at Washington. The votes of the several States, taken in alphabetical order, are read by tellers, and the result is stated by the presiding officer, the Vice-President. A majority of all the votes cast is necessary for an election.

What happens when there is a tie in the votes of the members of the Electoral College, or when no one person receives a majority of all the votes therein cast?

In case of a tie in the votes of the Electors when counted in Washington, the House of

Representatives immediately ballots upon the two nominees, and elects one by majority vote.

If no nominee have a majority vote, and there be not a tie, then the three names standing highest are balloted upon by the House, until a majority vote is given for one nominee. In balloting the votes are taken by States, and each State casts only one vote.

The President elect receives no formal notification of his election.

He is inaugurated at noon on the fourth day of the following March.

The Vice-President is elected in precisely the same manner as is the President, except that when the electors fail to choose a Vice-President he is chosen by the Senate, not the House of Representatives.

Where does every election have its earliest beginnings?

In the Primaries, where the fundamental work of each political party as such is done.

What are Primaries?

The term PRIMARY ELECTION is applied to the preliminary meetings of the voters of any political party to nominate candidates for offices *to be filled* by the plurality vote of the electors *at the next subsequent* election; or to choose

delegates to a convention that will make such nomination.

It would be manifestly difficult for any candidate not previously named to obtain a majority vote at an election. Since none but a nominee can be elected, the primary meetings for the choosing of those who are to nominate the officers of government are of fundamental importance. From the Pathmaster to the President, the Primary is the source of all party nominations. If the local political leaders pack the meetings in the interest of their favorites; if they pad the rolls by leaving upon them the names of persons who have died or removed from the district, or by putting in fictitious names; if they conceal the time and place of holding the Primary, or hold it outside its proper district; if they shorten or lengthen the time announced for holding the meeting; if they fail to permit inspection of the ballot-box before the ballots are cast; if they canvass the ballots in private; if they prevent enrolment of qualified electors; if they fail to give a certificate to the persons elected, the nominee may not be one chosen by a majority of the electors. Apathy about enrolling in and attending the Primaries is the cause, and alert

attention to civic duty as the part of all electors is the only cure, for the frauds practised at the Primaries.

Each party governs itself. Beyond defining the qualifications of electors, protecting them in the exercise of their rights, and punishing violations of law, the Government does not interfere.

Primaries are held separately for separate objects, and may be held either for the election of delegates to form party organizations or to nominate candidates.

There is a National, a State, and a County Committee for each party. These committees govern in their respective spheres, prescribe rules, set dates for Primaries, decide contests, and manage all party affairs.

In New York County the REPUBLICANS hold Primaries in each election district, of which there are 883 in the 35 Assembly Districts of the county. Each election district elects delegates to its Assembly District Convention, and the Assembly District Convention elects members of the County Committee, which numbers about 130 and is the central power in the county. The County Committee has its Executive Committee.

For the DEMOCRATIC party in New York County each Assembly District elects about 50 members of the General Committee, and about 20 members of the Committee on Organization, the numbers being based on the ratio of electors in the district to those in the county. Each Assembly District also elects a leader and an associate leader, making 70 in the county, and these, with the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and the Chairmen of the Committees on Finance, Law, Printing, and Resolutions, form an Executive Committee of 75 members, which is practically the central power of the party in the county.

In the election districts into which the Assembly Districts are divided, there are about 400 voters in each district. The REPUBLICANS have in each an elected Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. At its Primary, delegates are chosen on the basis of one delegate to every 20 enrolled members of the party in the election district. It may elect delegates directly to an Assembly District Convention where an Assemblyman is to be nominated, or to a Senate District Convention where a Senator is to be nominated.

Each Representative to the House is nomi-

nated as well as elected within his own Congressional District. The Nominating Convention in which he is nominated is made up of delegates from the Assembly Districts within that Congressional District. The Republicans hold Primaries in each election district to choose the delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which elects the delegates to the Congressional District Convention. The Democrats hold Primaries in the Assembly District to choose delegates for the same purpose.

It often happens that a district containing many electors sends few representatives to a convention, because the electors do not enroll at the Primaries. Whether under the Republican or the Democratic system, those enrolled in the Primaries control nominations. Under either system activity conduces to political power and effect more than does the mere fact of residence in the district. No person can vote in a Primary without being enrolled as a member of its party, and before enrolment oath must be made by the person that he voted the party ticket at the last general election and intends to vote it at the next general election. There are stated times for enrolment, announced to supposed adherents by the party leaders. In

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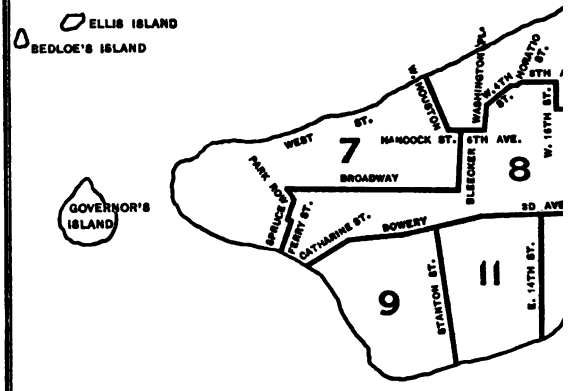
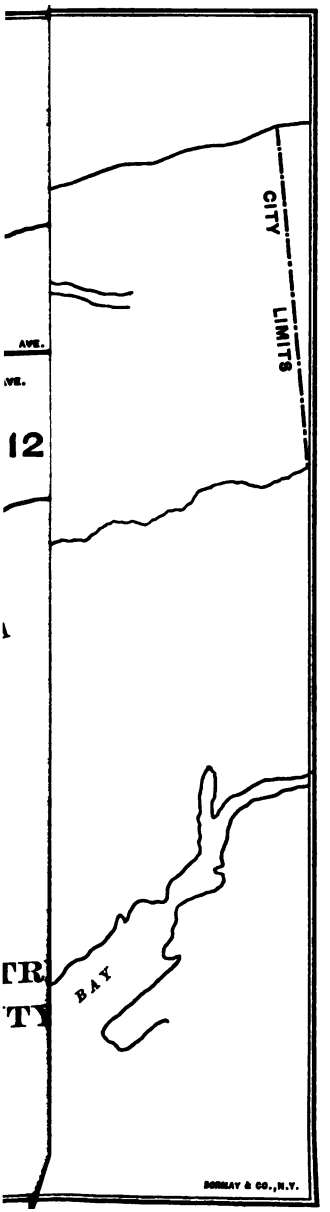


MAP OF

CONGRESSIONAL

NEW YORK C



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THIRTE
ton av., 40
FOURTH
st., 8th av
Hudson R
FIFTEE
Island and
SIXTEE
River and

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

TH — W. Houston st., Bleecker st., Broadway, Park row, Spruce st., South st., and the Hudson River; includes Bedlow's and ds and Staten Island.

— W. 23d st., 3d av., Catharine st., East River, Peck Slip, Ferry st., Broadway, Bleecker st., W. 4th st., 8th av., W. 16th st., and

— Stanton st., East st., East River, Catharine st., and the Bowery.

— W. 40th st., 7th av., W. 16th st., 8th av., W. 4th st., W. Wash- 6th av., West st., and Hudson River.

TH — E. 14th st., East River, Stanton st., Bowery, and 3d av.

TH — W. 40th st., Lexington av., E. 42d st., East River, E. 14th 23d st., 6th av., W. 25th st., and 7th av.

ENTH — W. 52d st., 7th av., 59th st., East River, 42d st., Lexing- th st., Hudson River, includes Blackwell's Island.

ENTH — Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, 7th av., W. 110th ., 79th st., East River, 59 st., 7th av., W. 52d st., 12th av., and iver.

NTH — Harlem River, E. 79th st. and 7th av., includes Randall's Ward's Island.

NTH — Includes that part of New York city north of the Harlem east of the Hudson River; includes Westchester County.

New York County the Republicans send delegates from the election district to the Assembly District, and the Assembly District sends delegates to the State Convention, where the Governor and other State officers are nominated.

Previous to the election of county officers, their nomination takes place in the County Convention, which is made up of delegates from the Assembly Districts of the county, and the Assembly District Conventions consist of delegates from the election districts.

The creation of Democratic Conventions is by the same process, excepting that the unit in party management is, in the Democratic party, the Assembly District, while in the Republican party it is the election district.

It must be borne in mind that methods vary not only with parties, but with localities; and that party leaders may anywhere change the method, because it is directed by leaders, not by law.

How is New York State represented in a National Nominating Convention?

By twice as many delegates as it has Representatives in Congress. The Assembly Districts

send delegates to their own Congressional District Convention, and in each Congressional District two delegates to the National Convention are chosen. Two alternates are also chosen.

Besides these, the Assembly Districts send delegates to the State Convention, where four delegates at large are selected, with four alternates. All of these, twice 34 from the 34 Congressional Districts, and twice two in lieu of the two United States Senators, and the alternates, make up a body of 144, that may and often do go as delegates from the Empire State to the National Nominating Convention, though only 72 may vote on any one ballot.

How many National Nominating Conventions are held in the same year?

Each political party holds one separately. It meets in the summer immediately preceding the Presidential election, and in a city designated by the party leaders. Each Convention is composed of delegates chosen by the voters of the party, and each State is alike entitled to twice as many delegates as it has persons representing it in Congress. Each party nominates, by a majority or two-thirds vote in its own National Convention, its candidate for the

Presidency and Vice-Presidency. All these voters in the nomination of a President are first themselves chosen at a Primary held either in an Assembly District or an election district.

What is an election district?

It is the territory within which the voters, entitled to vote at the polling place of that district, reside. In New York City the election districts are laid out, and may in accordance with law have their boundaries at times rearranged, by the Police Board. No election district in the State can be laid out between August 1 and election day. Though the election districts in the city of New York vary in their area from a half block to several blocks, no block is divided other than obliquely from corner to corner, and the other boundary lines always run in the centre of the street. In the rural counties no town or ward is divided unless it contains more than 600 voters, and the majority of townships in the State are each an election district.

Who fixes the day for general elections?

It is fixed by law, is the same day throughout the State, and is the same day of the year

as that fixed by the United States Constitution for the election of the Presidential Electors, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Presidential election occurs in leap years; the State Executive Officers are elected biennially, in even-numbered years, their election being at alternate times, simultaneous with that of the President; the municipal elections are in odd-numbered years, and the Mayor is elected in the year succeeding that of the Presidential election. Assemblymen are elected annually, and State Senators every two years, in the even-numbered years.

When do elected officers in New York City assume the duties of their respective offices?

Having been elected in November in an odd year, they assume office at noon on the first day of the following January, the beginning of an even year: those elected November 2, 1897, and entering office January 1, 1898, being the first incumbents under the Charter which was signed by the Governor and became law on May 4, 1897.

Where are the officers nominated?

Each is nominated at a nominating convention in the political division that afterward

elects him. Each party holds its separate nominating convention, in each political division that is in the ensuing election to choose a local officer. A certificate of nomination is filed with the County Clerk, or, in New York City, with the Police Board.

The city conventions for the nomination of Mayor, President of Council, and Comptroller, are in each party made up of delegates from the Assembly Districts of the city.

How is an election conducted in New York City?

The polling-places are fixed and furnished by the Bureau of Elections, one in each election district. The places are designated on the first Tuesday in September, and are first used for registration of the voters in the district. The days for registration are announced in two newspapers, giving widest publicity, and representing the two parties polling, one the highest, the other the next to the highest number of votes at the last general election.

The registration is conducted by the officers appointed by the Election Bureau for each election district, and must be completed at least ten days before the election.

On election day the time for voting is from

six o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon. The polling-place is in charge of four Inspectors, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks, and each class of these officers is equally divided between the two political parties which at the last preceding election for Governor polled the highest numbers of votes for such office. These election officers are appointed for one year, and serve at every general and special election held within their districts during such term. No person can act who is not a qualified elector, or of good character, able to read and speak the English language understandingly and to write it legibly; nor can he be one who is employed in any public office paid for out of public moneys.

The voting booths are small stalls arranged within the voting room so that the voter while preparing his ballot in the booth is wholly screened from observation. Each booth is provided with a shelf and counter at the proper height for writing and is supplied with all materials necessary for marking or otherwise preparing the ballot. The number of booths must not be less than one for every 50 voters in the election district.

There must be a guard-rail, with an interval of six feet between it and the voting booth, and none but authorized persons are admitted within the guard-rail.

Any person who is a qualified voter may stand outside the guard-rail and challenge the right of any person to vote, or may require the name of any registered person to be marked for challenge.

No person while the polls are open is permitted to electioneer within one hundred feet of the guard-rail.

On election day the list of all registered voters in the election district is in the hands of the election officers, and no person whose name does not appear on the list is permitted to vote.

The expenses of preparing, printing, and distributing the official ballots are borne by the municipal government. No other than the official ballot, prepared and printed under the direction of the election officers, can be used, and these are given out only within the polling-place, one to each voter as required. In this State the blanket ballot is used, the names of all the candidates for each office being printed on one sheet, those of the same party

being arranged in a column under the accepted symbol of the party.

At one end of the ballot is a numbered stub, which can be removed without unfolding the ballot. Upon the back of the ballot is printed the number of the polling district, the Assembly District, the name of the county, and the date of the election in which it is used.

The Inspectors are the same persons who have in that election district acted as registrars for the election, and who have administered to the electors the prescribed oath, and have recorded the street and number of the dwelling, house, room, and story in which the elector lives, with notes regarding his personal appearance, voice, nativity, and age. Each Inspector is provided with a copy of the registry, and no vote is received which is not found on the registers.

On entering the polling-place the voter gives his name to an Inspector, who announces it in a loud, clear voice. At least three of the four Inspectors must then find the name on their respective registers, and must declare that the person is a qualified voter before he can enter the guard-rail. On passing the guard-rail the *voter forthwith* proceeds to a ballot clerk and

gives his name and any other facts required, and the clerk announces the name in a loud, clear voice. If the vote is not challenged, or if the challenge be decided in his favor, one of the ballot clerks then delivers to the voter the official ballot or set of official ballots folded in a proper manner for voting. The voter thereupon enters a booth alone, and there marks his ballot. He is not allowed to make any other mark upon the official ballot than a cross (×) mark with a pencil having black lead, or to write thereon the name of a person for whom he desires to vote.

The voter leaves the booth with his ballot folded, and proceeds straightway and offers it to the Inspector in charge of the ballot box. The Inspector announces the name of the voter and the printed number on the stub of the official ballot so delivered to him, and deposits the stub in one box and the ballot in another box. The voter then goes outside the guard-rail. He is then marked upon the register as having voted.

Official ballots are delivered in such order that the numerical order of the numbers printed on the stubs of the ballots so delivered is the same as the order of the successive deliveries

thereof to the voters, the ballot numbered one on the stub being first delivered. If more than one ballot is given to the voter, on account of his having spoiled what was before delivered to him, all ballots so given bear the same number as did the spoiled ballots, which must be delivered back to the Inspector before new ones can be claimed.

Any voter declaring under oath his inability to read, or such physical disability as prevents his preparing his ballot, may be accompanied into the booth by a person whom he shall select for the purpose of assisting him to prepare his ballot.

Where can one find the list of voters in one's own election district in New York City?

Those who registered for the last general election have their names in the City Record, of which printed copies, one for each Assembly District, may be obtained at the office of the City Record in the City Hall.

After the ballots are cast on election day, what is done with them?

They are counted first without being unfolded, and the stubs are also counted. If the ballots exceed the stubs in number the excess is thrown out. The ballots are then publicly

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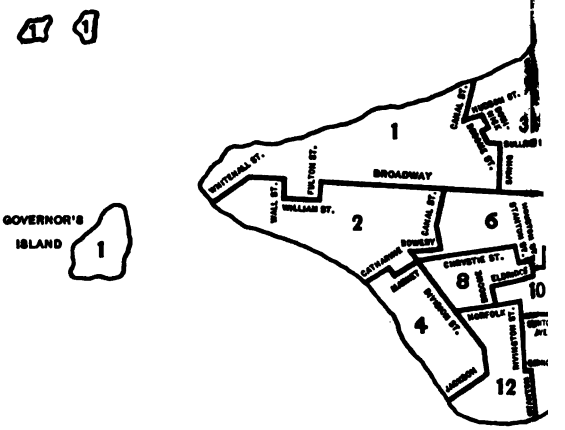
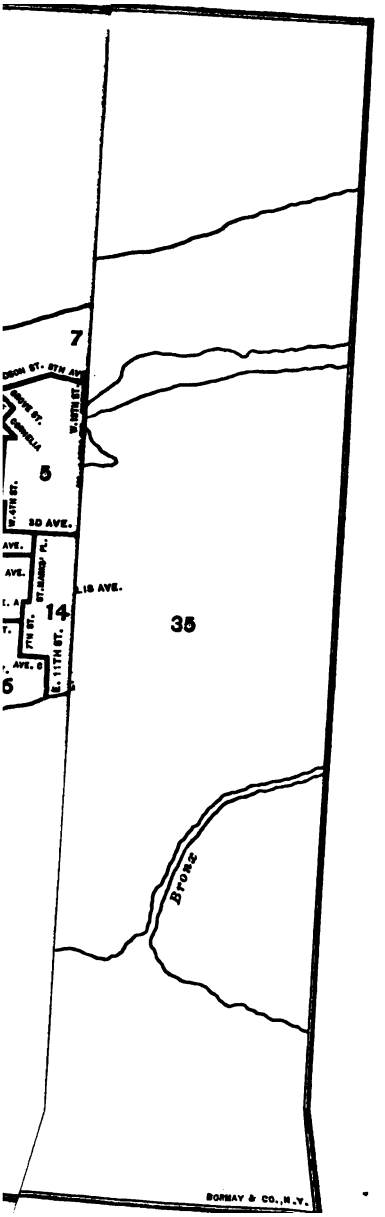


MAP OF

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

OF

NEW YORK COUNTY



NEW

FIRST — C
William, Wal
SECOND —
Whitehall, Br
THIRD — F
Sullivan, Bro
FOURTH —
sts.
FIFTH — V
Broadway, W
SIXTH — E
Eldridge, Sta
SEVENTH —
son, Barrow,
EIGHTH —
Chrystie.
NINTH — V
TENTH — S
folk, Broome,
ELEVENTH
st., Hudson I
TWELFTH -
Division, Nor
THIRTEEN
st., 8th av., 3
FOURTEEN
St. Marks pl.
FIFTEENTH
W. 43th st., 1
SIXTEENTH
Rivington, Cl
SEVENTEE
50th st., 10th
EIGHTEEN
st., East Rive
NINETEEN
8th av., W. 6
TWENTIET
E. 26th st., 1
TWENTY-F
8th av., W. 8
son River.
TWENTY-S
E. 37th st., 8
TWENTY-T
119th st., Hu
TWENTY-F
E. 53d st., L
TWENTY-F
W. 14th st., 6
TWENTY-S
E. 64th st., L
TWENTY-S
7th av., W. 4
TWENTY-F
E. 75th st., L
TWENTY-N
5th av., W. 5
THIRTIETH
E. 84th st., I
THIRTY-FI
120th st., 8th
THIRTY-SE
3d av., 92d st.
THIRTY-TH
st., Park av.,
THIRTY-FO
block general
THIRTY-FI
and Hudson

' YORK COUNTY.—Assembly District Boundaries.

anal, Hudson, Dominick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Broadway, Fulton,
l, Broadway, Whitehall sts., Hudson River.
Canal, Bowery, Division, Market, Monroe, Catharine, East River,
oadway, Wall, William, Fulton, Broadway.
Barrow, Hudson, Grove, Bleecker, Cornelia, W. 3d, Broadway, Spring,
ome, Varick, Dominick, Hudson, Canal sts., Hudson River.
Jackson st., East River, Catharine, Monroe, Market, Division, Grand

V. 18th st., 7th av., W. 15th st., 6th av., 14th st., 3d av., W. 4th,
. 3d, 6th av., Cornelia, Bleecker, Grove sts., Hudson River, Horatio.
. 14th st., 3d av., St. Marks pl., 2d av., 2d st., 1st av., Houston,
nton, Chrystie, Division, Bowery, Canal, Broadway.
— W. 20th st., 8th av., W. 19th st., 7th av., W. 13th st., 8th av., Hud-
North River.
Stanton, Eldridge, East Houston, Ludlow, Broome, Norfolk, Division,

W. 30th st., 7th av., W. 19th st., W. 20th, Hudson River.
St. Marks pl., Avenue A, 7th st., Avenue B, Clinton, Rivington, Nor-
, Ludlow, E. Houston, 1st av., 2d st., 2d av.
— W. 36th st., 10th av., W. 38th st., 8th av., 37th st., 7th av., W. 30th
River.
— Rivington, Cannon, Stanton sts., East River, Jackson, Grand,
folk.
TH — W. 46th st., 10th av., 43d st., 8th av., 40th st., 7th av., W. 37th
8th st., 10th av., 36th st., Hudson River.
TH — E. 4th st., East River, E. 11th st., Avenue C, 7th st., Avenue A,
, 3d av.
— W. 49th st., 10th av., W. 50th st., 9th av., W. 53th st., 8th av.,
0th av., W. 46th st., Hudson River.
— 7th st., Avenue C, E. 11th st., East River, Stanton, Cannon,
inton sts., Avenue B.
NTH — W. 60th st., 9th av., W. 61st st., 8th av., W. 53d st., 9th av.,
av., W. 49th st., Hudson River.
TH — E. 19th st., 3d av., E. 23d st., 2d av., E. 25th st., 1st av., E. 26th
r, E. 14th st., Irving pl.
TH — W. 89th st., Amsterdam av., 86th st., Columbus av., W. 81st st.,
1st st., Columbus av., W. 60th st., North River.
H — E. 39th st., 3d av., 37th st., 2d av., E. 38th st., East River,
st av., E. 25th st., 2d av., E. 23d st., Lexington av.
IRST — W. 119th st., West End av., 120th st., 7th av., W. 110th st.,
1st st., Columbus av., W. 86th st., Amsterdam av., W. 89th st., Hud-

ECOND — E. 53d st., 3d av., E. 52d st., East River, 38th st., 2d av.,
l av., E. 39th st., Lexington av.
HIRD — Harlem River, 5th av., 135th st., 7th av., 120th st., 11th av.,
dson River.
OURTH — E. 64th st., 3d av., E. 65th st., East River, E. 52d st., 3d av.,
xington av.
IFTH — 36th st., Lexington av., 23d st., 3d av., E. 19th st., Irving pl.,
5th av., W. 15th st., 7th av.
IXTH — E. 75th st., 3d av., E. 76th st., East River, E. 65th st., 3d av.,
exington av.
EVENTH — W. 53d st., 5th av., E. 54th st., Lexington av., W. 36th st.,
0th st., 8th av.
IGHTH — E. 84th st., 2d av., 83d st., East River, 76th st., 3d av.,
exington av.
INTH — W. 97th st., 5th av., E. 96th st., Lexington av., E. 54th st.,
3d st., 8th av.
— E. 92d st., 3d av., E. 94th st., East River, E. 83d st., 2d av.,
exington av.
RST — W. 135th st., 5th av., 129th st., Park av., W. 110th st., 7th av.,
av.
COND — E. 110th st., Madison av., E. 108th st., East River, 94th st.,
., Lexington av., E. 96th st., 5th av., and Ward's Island.
IRD — E. 119th st., Harlem River, E. 108th st., Madison av., E. 110th
Randall's Island.
OURTH — Harlem River, E. 119th st., Park av., E. 129th st., 5th av., and
ly north of Harlem River and south of 149th st.
FTH — 149th st., Bronx River, the city's old northern bounding line,
River

opened by the canvassers, who are the Inspectors, and all ballots of the same kind are put together and counted. An Inspector then proclaims the result, announcing the total number of votes received by each candidate.

The Inspectors in each election district send certified statements of the number of votes received by each candidate to the county clerk of the county in which the election district is located, to the superintendent of elections, and to the city clerk. All unused ballots and all stubs are returned to the bureau of elections.

The sealed envelope sent to the County Clerk is opened only by the County Board of Canvassers, which consists of the Board of Supervisors. In the counties included in the city of New York the County Board of Supervisors, as declared by chapter 380 of the laws of 1897, is composed of the members of the Municipal Assembly elected within the territorial limits of the county.

For the city of New York the Municipal Assembly constitutes the Board of Canvassers. They canvass the certified statements of the Boards of County Canvassers, and on completion of the canvass the clerk of the board transmits to each elected person a certificate of his election.

If the election be one in which State officers are elected, records of the votes from the counties are transmitted to the Board of State Canvassers, which is composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor. Any three of them form a quorum. They meet in the office of the Secretary of State or in that of the Treasurer or Comptroller, on or before the 15th of December after a general election, and canvass the votes from the counties, declare the final totals, and announce the result of the election.

Self-government is the choosing of one's rulers. Every fault of government has its origin in the fault of the voter. Only by the expression of right character through the ballot, from the first cast for a delegate from the Primary to the last cast for President, can we maintain that Liberty whose unvarying price is Eternal Vigilance.

"Not lightly fall
Beyond recall
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote."

Whittier.

THE LAW AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO CIVIL SERVICE

To what does the term "Civil Service" refer?

To that department of government employment which is other than naval or military. In the United States there are in this department hundreds of thousands of offices, to which pertain salaries aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. The well being of the people demands that appointment to these offices should be made on account of fitness therefor, and not given as a reward for partisan work.

What provision is made in the State Constitution regarding the Civil Service in New York?

Art. V. Sec. 9 says: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be

entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section."

How is this provision enforced under present laws?

There are, as mentioned on pp. 28, 29, three Civil Service Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and charged with the duty of aiding him in the preparation of suitable rules with which to test by practical and competitive examinations the capacity and fitness of applicants for employment in the public service of the State, to the end that appointment and promotion shall be made on the basis of merit.

The Mayor of each city is directed to employ suitable persons to establish regulations and conduct examinations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the city, exempting the department of Education. The civil service regulations thus prescribed are subject to the inspection of the State Commission.

The *merit* of applicants for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the State or *of a city* is determined by examinations held

by the Civil Service Commission having jurisdiction. The *fitness* of candidates certified to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit is determined by examination conducted by the appointing power, or by some board or person designated by the appointing power. Equal rating is assigned to each branch of the examination, *i.e.* fifty per cent maximum for merit and the same for fitness.

Positions in the civil service of the State are classified as follows:

CLASS I. Positions exempt from examination.

CLASS II. Positions for which competitive examinations are required.

CLASS III. Skilled laborers, etc., for whom non-competitive examinations are established.

CLASS IV. Unskilled laborers: no examination required.

What are the provisions for the Civil Service in New York City?

The Charter of 1897 directs the Mayor to appoint three or more suitable persons as Commissioners to prescribe and amend, subject to his approval, and to enforce regulations for appointment to and promotion in the civil ser-

vice of the city. These Commissioners receive no compensation, but they may employ a secretary, examiners, and other subordinates, expending an amount provided in the annual budget. The regulations must provide for the classification of offices, places, and employments in the civil service of the city; for the public examination of applicants for appointment, without regard to their political or religious affiliations; and for a period of probation before an appointment is made permanent.

Where are the applications made?

To the Civil Service Commission of the State or city, according to whether the position desired is State or municipal.

Write, in the blank spaces under their respective titles, the names of persons holding the following offices. They can be gotten from the newspapers, or from the large almanacs for the current year. After another election or appointment paste slips of paper over the names before written, and write the new name thereupon. The local address of each may be added.

FEDERAL OFFICERS

The President of the United States is

The Vice-President of the United States is

The Cabinet Officers are

1. Secretary of State
2. Secretary of the Treasury
3. Secretary of War
4. Attorney-General
5. Secretary of the Navy
6. Postmaster General
7. Secretary of the Interior
8. Secretary of Agriculture

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is

The Senators from the State of New York are

1.
2.

The Representative from this Congressional District is

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Governor

Lieutenant-Governor

Secretary of State

Comptroller

Treasurer

Attorney-General

State Engineer and Surveyor

State Legislature

The Senator from this Senate District is

The Assemblyman from this Assembly District is

County Officers

County Judge

Surrogate

District Attorney

County Clerk

Treasurer

Sheriff

Coroner

Supervisors

Town or Ward Officers.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Mayor is

The President of the Council is

The President of the Board of Aldermen is

The Borough Presidents are

Bronx

Manhattan

Brooklyn

Queens

Richmond

The Councillors from this Council District are

1.

2.

3.

The Alderman from this Assembly District is

The members of the Board of Local Improvement in this Senate District are

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Chief Officers in City Departments

1. *Finance*

Comptroller

City Chamberlain

2. *Law*

Corporation Counsel

Public Administrator

3. *Police*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner
4. Commissioner

Chief of Police

Chief of Election Bureau

The following six are upon the Board of Public Improvements

4. *Water Supply*

1. Commissioner

5. *Highways*

1. Commissioner

6. *Street Cleaning*

1. Commissioner

7. *Sewers*

1. Commissioner

8. *Bridges*

1. Commissioner

9. *Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies*

1. Commissioner

10. *Parks*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner

11. *Building*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner

12. *Charities*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner

13. *Corrections*

1. Commissioner

14. *Fire*

1. Commissioner

15. *Docks and Ferries*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner

16. *Taxes and Assessments*

President

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner
4. Commissioner

17. *Health*

1. Commissioner
2. Commissioner
3. Commissioner

18. *Education*

The President of the Board is

MEMBERS

Courts

Court of Appeals

Chief Justice

1. Justice
2. Justice
3. Justice
4. Justice
5. Justice
6. Justice

Supreme Court

This Judicial Department is the

1. Justice
2. Justice
3. Justice
4. Justice
5. Justice
6. Justice
7. Justice

This Judicial District is the

The Judges in this district are

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Local Courts, County or City

Civil

Criminal

Inferior Courts having Civil Jurisdiction

Local

Inferior Courts having Criminal Jurisdiction

Local

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